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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Gerasimov: USSR Still Examining Moratorium Issue AA 1
Comments on U.S. Consultations AA 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Gerasimov 12 Aug Press Briefing [14 Aug] AA 1
Chernyshev Examines U.S. Approach to Arms Control AA 2
Seismologists Submit Report to Disarmament Conference AA 3
Chernyshev Article Views Perils of 'Euro-SDI' AA 4
[MOSCOW NEWS No 32]
Aims, Cost, Feasibility of SDI Examined AA 9
[Dadyants in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 13 Aug]
Adoption of Congressman Dick's Amendment Noted AA 12
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Aug]
PRAVDA Welcomes Deliberations on Nonaligned 'Six' AA 13
[Shurygin, 12 Aug]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Soviet Economist Discusses Import Policy CC 1
[Vetrov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 12 Aug]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

House Votes SDI Fund; Opponents Cite 'Madness' A 1
[PRAVDA 14 Aug]
Contra Vote Indicates 'Shift' in Congress A 1
Majority in House Against Backing RSA's Botha A 2
Mexican President, Reagan Hold 'Complicated' Talks A 2
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Commentary A 3
[Menkes, 14 Aug]
IZVESTIYA on Presidential Campaign Preliminaries A 4
[Shalnev, 12 Aug]

CHINA

River Shipping Resumes After 'Lengthy' Break B 1
Reznik on River Trade [IZVESTIYA 14 Aug] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further Reportage on Gorbachev, Batmonh Meeting C 1
Government Congratulates DPRK on Anniversary C 2
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]
Sokolov Greets Counterpart [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Aug] C 3
Soiree Marks Event [PRAVDA 14 Aug] C 4
Leader of DPRK Friendship Delegation Speaks C 4
Commentary on Gorbachev Proposals, DPRK Ties [Mikhailov] C 5

Students in Seoul Protest Pro-U.S. Regime C 6
Japan's Position on SDI Examined by Commentary [Dmitriyev] C 7
Japan's Security Through Arms Buildup Criticized [Andreyev] C 8
Japan Claims 1969 Resolution Favorable to SDI C 9

SOUTH ASIA

Presidium Appoints New Ambassador to DRA D 1
Najibullah Speech at Gardeyz Rally Cited D 1
[PRAVDAS 14 Aug]
DRA Forces Rout Counterrevolutionaries D 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Aug]
Joint Afghan Friendship Week Marks Army Day D 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Aug]
DRA General Ziyarmal Interviewed D 2
Indian Envoy Hosts 12 August Reception D 3
[PRAVDA 14 Aug]
Government Congratulates Bangladesh Premier D 3
[IZVESTIYA 13 Aug]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Gorbachev, Truong Chinh Talks, SRV Links Viewed E 1
Hun Sen Backs Vladivostok Initiatives E 2
[IZVESITYA 14 Aug]
PRAVDA Views 'Excommunication' of New Zealand E 3
[Ivkin, 13 Aug]

EASTERN EUROPE

Forces To Hold Exercises in CSSR 8-12 Sep [CTK] F 1
GDR Defense Minister Receives GSFG Commander F 1
PRAVDA Cites RUDE PRAVO Criticism of U.S. Envoy [13 Aug] F 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA Cites Sudanese Premier's Dinner Speech [13 Aug] H 1
Interview in Tashkent H 3
PRAVDA's Glukhov Assesses Palestinian Plight [11 Aug] H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Voropayev Leads CPSU Delegation to Congo J 1
[PRAVDA 14 Aug]
Visiting Senegalese Delegation Holds Talks J 1
Discussion With Demichev [IZVESTIYA 15 Aug] J 1
Da Costa Assesses Visit J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Chilean 'Journalist' Varas Refutes Arsenal Claims K 1
Mokanu Delegation Pays Visit to Colombia K 2
[PRAVDA 8 Aug]
Meets New President K 3
Departs for Home K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Additional Reportage on Gorbachev Far East Visit

For additional coverage of the events surrounding M.S. Gorbachev's visit to the Far East, see the 15 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT Supplement, 100.

Gosbank Official on Chernobyl Fund Contributions R 1
[IZVESTIYA 10 Aug]
Speakers Censure Moscow Raykom for Poor Progress R 3
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Aug]
CPSU Central Committee Adopts Housing Decision R 6
Sklyarov Reports to Political Education Seminar R 7
Correction to 14 Aug Political & Social Section R 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA Reports on Jan-Jul Economic Performance S 1
[PRAVDA 13 Aug]
Work Begins on Third Yamburg Gas Pipeline S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Harvest Data for Baltic Areas, Kazakhstan T 1
Correction to 14 August Report on Harvest T 1

GERASIMOV: USSR STILL EXAMINING MORATORIUM ISSUE

LD141237 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1223 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug (TASS) -- The question of extending or terminating the moratorium on nuclear tests is being examined in the USSR in a most serious and responsible manner, said Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry. The USSR is in favor of banning nuclear arms tests and sets a good example in this, he said today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists. Replying to a question about when the USSR would respond to the call of the "Delhi Six," the Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that the Soviet leadership and public supports the activities of the "Delhi Six" and pays great attention to them. The USSR perceives the "Delhi Declaration" and also the "Mexico Declaration" as equivalent to an expression of world public opinion which favors a ban on nuclear tests; this is great support for our stand.

Comments on U.S. Consultations

LD141302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1235 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug (TASS) -- The working meeting held near Moscow with the representatives of the United States and devoted to the questions of nuclear and space arms was held as part of the preparations for the meeting between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state, said Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry. We are resolutely in favor of accords that would ensure that the arms race in space is averted and the arms race on earth halted, he said today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists. The Soviet side is ready to search for mutually acceptable solutions. The compromise proposals we made, the so-called intermediate variant, were directed precisely toward this. It would be premature to sum up the results of the deliberations that have taken place. Both sides have agreed that a second round of consultations will be held, this time in Washington, said Gennadiy Gerasimov.

Replying to a question about the confidentiality of the talks, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that the subject matter of the talks is not in itself secret. The matter, however, is a very serious one, since what is under discussion is not some kind of an isolated Soviet-U.S. matter of interest, but the interest of all mankind in the problem of averting a nuclear disaster -- and this concerns everyone. Everyone has the right to voice his opinion on this subject. An internationalization of the examination of this problem is simply unavoidable.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS GERASIMIOV 12 AUG PRESS BRIEFING

PM141224 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on current issues of international politics was given at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs press center on 12 August. Addressing the briefing meeting, G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Administration, noted that the consultations between Soviet and American space and nuclear weapons experts are proceeding in a businesslike atmosphere. They are being held within the framework of preparations for the meeting between USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and are intended to give an extra boost to the discussion of issues which are being examined at the Soviet-American Geneva talks.

Other meetings between Soviet and American experts in connection with preparations for the meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers are envisaged. Speaking of provocations against the GDR in connection with measures taken to protect its borders with West Berlin, the speaker recalled that the FRG authorities and West Berlin Senate are conducting a number of hostile actions in this city in connection with the 25th anniversary of the so-called Berlin Wall. Thus, on 9 August attacks on certain GDR border installations were organized by the revanchist "13 August Workers Association." A meeting is planned for 13 August to be held in the building of the former Reichstag, where the speakers will include Chancellor H. Kohl and others.

All this deserves to be condemned and is at variance with the spirit of Helsinki.

The speaker went on to talk about Sudanese Prime Minister S. al-Mahdi's official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Replies were given to the journalists' numerous questions.

CHERNYSHEV EXAMINES U.S. APPROACH TO ARMS CONTROL

LD141335 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 14 Aug 86

["Threats Instead of Sensible Approach -- Analysis" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

The U.S. House of Representatives has passed an amendment to a bill on the Pentagon's budget, which is meant to block a White House decision to abandon the SALT-2 treaty. The amendment bans the allocation of funding to deploy nuclear arms beyond limits set by the treaty.

Its enactment reflects mounting congressional concern about the government's policy of sapping the foundation under the process of limiting and reducing arms.

The administration reacted with threats to law-makers. White House Spokesman Larry Speakes declared for all to hear that any such decision would be seen as extremely grave and the President would consider applying a veto.

In order to avoid compliance with SALT constraints, he said, the President would be recommended vetoing even the entire bill on the military budget. The present United States Administration thus is reluctant to listen to its own Congress, its NATO allies and world opinion demanding continued abidance by the accords regulating U.S. and Soviet activities in the field of strategic weapons.

The SALT accords are of tremendous political and military significance. First, they have demonstrated visually that given good will there is a real possibility to solve many complex international problems at the negotiating table. Second, they are based on the principle of equality and equal security, which is a guarantee against a world thermonuclear catastrophe. Third, they have limited the arms buildups by both sides in terms of not only quantity but also quality.

The SALT accords can only be summed up objectively as a serious obstacle to the arms race.

This is, however, exactly what the current U.S. political-military leadership finds unacceptable. If previously it has been able somehow to squeeze the "strategic program" for the 1980's, which was unveiled by Ronald Reagan on October 2, 1981, into the treaty's limits, now these limits have become too tight for it. Moreover, it cannot be ruled out that the Pentagon now finds even its own "strategic program" too tight as well as would like to expand it in an irresistible striving to give itself unlimited elbowroom for maneuver in terms of quantity and quality of strategic arms and win military superiority for the United States.

It is high time Washington realized, however, that a decision to break out of the SALT agreements will have most negative and dangerous implications. First, the system of treaties, which has been holding back the nuclear arms race, will be demolished and conditions will arise for a runaway race of a scope which is now hard even to predict.

Second, U.S. ability to be a reliable partner in signing any treaties and agreements will be put in question.

Third, prospects for talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva will be jeopardized.

Fourth, world tension will grow many times, while developments in arms evolution will no longer be predictable and can get out of control.

Those pressing for a boundless expansion of U.S. strength should realize the following fundamental law of our time: By increasing a threat to others, they weaken rather than enhance U.S. security.

A White House decision to scrap the SALT accords, Congressman Les Aspin commented with good reason, would fully contradict U.S. national security interests.

SEISMOLOGISTS SUBMIT REPORT TO DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD141934 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva August 14 TASS -- The special group of experts on seismology today submitted their fourth report to the Disarmament Conference.

Its chairman, Ola Dalman (Sweden), stressed that the group's activity brought about useful results. Its effort, he said, should be directed at establishing a global network to exchange second-level seismological data and setting up special centres to receive, process and transmit this information.

For these purposes, Dalman said, it was necessary:

-- to work out technical specifications for modern stations that would be capable of obtaining and exchanging data on seismic events irrespective of distances;
-- to develop and test methods, procedures and technical means for detecting seismic signals;
-- to perfect and test communication systems for transmitting second- and first-level data from national seismic stations to international centres;
-- to perfect and test methods, procedures and technical means for their use at international centres on processing and exchanging second-level data between such centres,

In its further work, Dalman said, the group was planning to discuss a large-scale experiment on exchanging second-level data. The experiment, to include also first-level data exchanges, would be carried out with the use of channels of the global telecommunication system of the world meteorological organization and other communication means. As many nations as possible should take part in the experiment.

Australia's representative, Richard Butler, observed, in turn, that the international community was possessing at present all necessary elements for establishing a global seismological network.

CHERNYSHEV ARTICLE VIEWS PERILS OF 'EURO-SDI'

PM141752 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 32, 10 Aug 86 p 5

[Colonel Vladimir Chernyshev article: "Euro-SDI: A New Threat to the Old Continent"]

[Text] Authors and Stage Manager

In an interview with CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on July 15, American General Bernard Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander of the NATO forces in Europe, called on the West European partners of the USA, besides taking part in the American Star Wars programme (SDI), to build an antimissile defence system of their own. The NATO Supreme Command, he said, had already approved the "basic principles" of the R and D programme for such a system.

U.S. spokesmen have long been prodding their allies towards the implementation of the so-called European Defence Initiative, or the Euro-SDI. A West European ABM system is fully consistent with the efforts of the American administration to implement its Star Wars programme. Washington has tried through Euro-SDI to secure from NATO countries more active support for the USA concerning the militarization of space, and to use the West European plans to "painlessly" draw into the American SDI even those countries which have refused to be officially committed to it.

The idea of setting up a full-scale antimissile "shield" over Western Europe was conceived in certain West European circles and in the United States itself. As early as 1982, Manfred Woerner, who was then the FRG Minister of Defence, was presented by his department with a special document compiled with the participation of the largest military-industrial concern Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB), which contained this very idea. Discussion on setting up a West European ABM system was especially acute after President Reagan announced the SDI programme.

The question of building Euro-SDI was discussed in the French-West German commission on security with the participation of representatives from the ministries of defence and foreign affairs of both countries, which met on June 20, 1985, in Paris. In an interview with the West German radio station Deutschlandfunk Charles Hernu, then French Minister of Defence, admitted that France was engaged in developing antimissile systems and would like other West European states, primarily the FRG, to join in with the research.

The ruling circles of the FRG immediately have been most active concerning the Euro-SDI. On September 27, 1985, the Bundestag deputies from the CDU/CSU submitted their proposals on European Defence Initiative to the Bundestag commission on questions of defence, and the Ministry of Defence hastened to announce its readiness to finance this plan. On Woerner's insistence, the question of the Euro-SDI was thrashed out on December 2, 1985, at a meeting of the NATO Eurogroup. The West German Minister of Defence also took up the issue of a West European ABM system at the spring (1986) session of the NATO nuclear planning group in Wuerzburg.

There are definite difficulties between the FRG and France concerning the Euro-SDI. In the opinion of the FRG's ruling circles, the Federal Republic could get access to the latest military technology through the SDI and Euro-SDI and thereby compensate for its lack of nuclear weapons, and advance further towards "military-strategic equality" with the other leading NATO countries. One NATO publication pointed out that "Bonn is pinning its hopes on having access to space antimissile weapons to close the 'nuclear gap' in its armed forces". Therefore Bonn would like to dovetail the Euro-SDI with the American SDI as a direct "appendage" to it, and to build the planned West European system mainly through the programmes of its own concerns. The West German politico-military leadership does not want France to be the major partner in realizing the Euro-SDI. In its opinion, this would have a negative effect on the FRG's relations not only with the USA, but with Britain.

On the other hand, Paris apprehends that the FRG, enjoying the greatest support from the USA, will get access to the most sophisticated technology and will subsequently have an even more important part to play in military questions and, consequently, in Western Europe and in NATO generally, which is by no means to France's liking.

However, all these differences, notwithstanding military cooperation between France and the FRG, is still expanding steadily. They are looking for a "common language" on the Euro-SDI as well. At the close of 1985 Chancellor Helmut Kohl suggested to President Francois Mitterrand that a joint commission be set up to examine cooperation in aircraft manufacturing and space development.. It should also draft the project for the Euro-SDI.

As we can see, the Euro-SDI idea has a collective body of authors, but the stage management of these dangerous plans is exclusive to one country -- across the ocean.

Propaganda Camouflage

The advocates of the Euro-SDI have given currency to several propaganda scenarios aimed at obscuring the true purport and orientation of their plans and the dangerous nature of bringing his idea into life.

Scenario One. The development of an antimissile defence system of their own would allegedly enable West European states to "gain independence" from the USA.

In fact, the American leadership hopes to turn the Euro-SDI into an appendage to the SDI. In an interview with the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in November 1985, Rogers made it unequivocally clear that, as Americans see it, it can only be the question of a military-technical supplement to the SDI and that this additional system would be at his (Supreme Commander's) disposal. And at an international seminar in Munich (November 19, 1985) he said bluntly that the Euro-SDI should be carried out as a programme of mutual stimulation, not competition with the SDI.

In their statements U.S. spokesmen dub the Euro-SDI as a "side effect", an "offshoot", and "integrated component" of the American SDI. This view on the European plans also predetermined the condition advanced by official Washington -- the need for close cooperation between West Europeans and the USA.

In a talk with West German journalists on September 20, 1985, Richard Perle, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense, said that Washington would fully sympathize with Europeans if they ask the USA for help to design their own ABM system. In the autumn of 1985, the experts of the NATO headquarters worked out the question of developing a Euro-SDI and arrived at the conclusion that this project was "quite feasible" if the West European countries closely cooperated with the Americans in realizing the SDI. In the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA, Lord Carrington, NATO Secretary-General, urged the West Europeans to get down to developing antimissile defence by joint effort with the USA.

Scenario Two. Western Europe needs the Euro-SDI since otherwise, as a result of the implementation of the American SDI and the Soviet Union's reply measures, it would become a "zone of reduced security". The USA and the USSR, allegedly will be protected against a nuclear-missile strike whereas Washington's West European allies will find themselves defenceless. This was declared, in particular, by the defence ministers of the FRG and France.

The total untenability of this theory is backed up by the following argument: if the West European governments were really concerned over the threat of their countries' "security being lowered", it would be logical for them to join actively in the effort to eliminate nuclear weapons and ban the Star Wars programme, instead of taking part in one form or another in the implementation of the American SDI.

Scenario Three. The Euro-SDI pursues exclusively defense objectives. However, as in the case of the American SDI, the word "defensive" is used solely as a decoy. With the help of a European antimissile defence system the aggressive NATO circles, with the United States behind them, are hoping to screen military facilities, primarily the American nuclear first-strike weapons (Pershing-2 and cruise missiles) deployed in a number of West European countries, and tip the "Eurostrategic" and global balance in NATO's favour.

Multitier Threat

Persistent attempts are being made from across the Atlantic to "prompt" West Europeans to accept various schemes and draft constructs of the future antimissile defence system in limited and extended variants. [paragraph continues]

The American strategy plann s claim, in particular, that the "first variant" of this system could be created as e y as the mid-1990s on the basis of the modified American Patriot antiaircraft missiles ch will have to be deployed by NATO. This system, they believe, consisting of approxi ately 1,000 Patriot missiles equipped with the latest sensors and including two aircraft radar stations, can protect a "large part of key NATO bases" in Western Europe. American experts maintain that to intercept cruise missiles, it could be possible to deploy American Hawk antiaircraft missiles, also equipped with the latest radioelectronic gadgets. The purpose of this "limited" system, as it is frankly stated, is not to protect the civilian population, but to ensure the "survival of a sufficient part of the Western capability to conduct nuclear and conventional war."

However, the advocates of the Euro-SDI would not like to limit themselves to these variants. They are also demanding a more ramified antimissile defence system in Western Europe, a system which would use "exotic" armaments. As reported by Der Spiegel magazine on December 2, 1985, research conducted by the West European branch of High Frontier, an organization of the SDI lobby in the USA, recommends that the following two possibilities be examined: 1) the possibility of developing a high-energy laser capable of piercing and destroying an aircraft fuselage and missile body; 2) the possibility of building an electro-magnetic gun with a firing rate of up to 60 rps. These ground-based weapons are to be trained with the help of target search and weapons control systems deployed on airborne facilities.

Another variant of a "ramified" ABM system for Western Europe, including space-based elements, was described by the newspaper Washington Times in September 1985. It wrote that, according to calculations carried out in the USA, a system of space combat platforms, deployed at relatively "low altitudes of c.300 km above the Earth" would be "relatively inexpensive" and ensure the "protection" of Western Europe.

Ideas of this kind are vigorously supported by the Heritage Foundation, an American right-wing organization. This organization suggests a three-tier system as a variant of the Star Wars system for Western Europea

- the first tier should include antimissiles and groundbased sensors intended to hit missiles on their active flight leg;

- the second tier would ensure "ultimate defence" thanks to a combination of antimissiles and conventional and nuclear devices which are launched against warheads when they enter the atmosphere on their way to the targets.

The third tier would insure "ultimate defence" thanks to a combinatin of antimissals and conventional and nuclear devices whicdh are launched against warheads when they enter the atmosphere on their way to the targets.

Edward Teller, the "father" of the American hydrogen bomb, has been particularly zealous in advocating the development of nuclear weapons for the Euro-SDI. At a symposium in Paris sponsored by the Heritage Foundation in June 1985, he said that France had the best chance of making a contribution to Star Wars, notably, in whatever concerns the destruction of ballistic missiles "at the stage of warhead entry into the atmosphere".

Those in Western Europe in protest against every kind of Star Wars do not at all embarrass the Washington hawks.

The advocates of the European Defence Initiative stake mainly on the interest shown by the West European military-industrial monopolies in profits which would come from taking part in this programme. Washington has thus been able to set up "fifth columns" inside a number of West European countries. These are arms manufacturers and ultra-conservatives who, in the chase for profits and through their hatred for the USSR and other socialist countries, are preapred to forsake the security interests of their own countries.

In an article in the Hamburg weekly Die Zeit of February 28, 1986, FRG Defence Minister Woerner admitted that "the Federal Republic and the USA had been working for several years on a system which in its tactical-technical performance creates a new quality in the direction of obtaining enhanced capabilities for antimissile defence." Speaking at a NATO conference in Kiel devoted to the implementation of the SDI, Ruehle, chief of the headquarters on planning matters at the FRG Ministry of Defence, announced that Bonn had earmarked several billion marks to develop a ground-air missile intended to destroy not only aircraft and cruise missiles, but even ballistic missiles. Its initial variant should be based on the American Patriot missile. According to Ruehle, the new project should enable the FRG to "leave the stage where it played the part of junior partner of the USA in the sphere of rocket manufacture." Woerner, and Weinberger singed a "declaration of intentions" about the establishment of a West German-American working group to study the possibilities of developing this missile.

In the FRG, the biggest military-industrial firms such as the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) Telefunken, Lorenz, Dornier, Siemens, Zeiss and others are involved in developing components for an antimissile defence system.

The British corporations British Airspace, Marconi Space and Defence Systems Ltd, Thorn EMI Electronics Ltd, and the "unofficial industrial club", formed by 30 British companies to study the best way of fulfilling commitments of the Star Wars programme, have offered their services as contractors and subcontractors for the SDI and the Euro-SDI.

In France such companies as Thomson-CSF, Aerospatiale and Matra are very active in this sphere. The first two of them have already been awarded a contract to develop the Aster missile systems of the ground-air class intended to hit aircraft and missiles. (France has suggested that the FRG and Britain should join in this programme.) Besides this, the Thomson-CSF firm and the West German MBB have received a 135 million dollar contract to modernize the Hawk missile system with a view to incorporating it in the latest achievements of electronics.

In Italy the Augusta corporation heads a consortium of eight large aerospace and electronics firms operating in the sphere of programming for high-speed computers, in electrical optics and lasers, and infrared devices.

In the USA work is underway to develop and antimissile system for Western Europe on the basis of the Hawk and Patriot missiles. In the fiscal 1985, 92.3 million dollars were allocated for these programmes. Under an agreement between the USA and the FRG, Bonn is to purchase 12 Patriot systems from the USA and receive an additional 12 systems gratis. Moreover, under the same agreement, the Bundeswehr should operate another 12 systems belonging to the USA. According to some reports, Patriot systems should be installed in the Netherlands, and then in Belgium. Of late the USA has drastically increased pressure on the NATO countries to speed up decision making and the implementation of the Euro-SDI.

The debates among the advocates of deploying antimissile defence in NATO West European countries boil down to he question of what type of system the Euro-SDI should be -- nuclear or conventional, ground- or space-based or of a mixed type, developed on the basis of American programmes and systems (SDI, Patriot, Hawk) or on the basis of European R and D.

Whatever one of all these variants is chosen, it is clear that the Euro-SDI will open a new, additional channel of the arms race, sharply destabilizing the situation on the European continent, and considerably lowering the security level of European countries. The idea of building the Euro-SDI is completely at variance with he Soviet-American understanding reached at the Geneva summit and can only compound the process of talks on nuclear and space weapons and cause additional difficulties on the way to solving the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The implementation of the Euro-SDI programme in combination with the American Star Wars programme would only damage the vital interests of all countries -- big and small, both those belonging to military alliances and those that are neutral, in Eastern and Western Europe.

AIMS, COST, FEASIBILITY OF SDI EXAMINED

PM150908 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 p 3

[Senior Engineer Ye. Tumanova interview with SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants under the rubric "Dialogue With a Reader": "SDI Has Its Sights Trained on Peace" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] We are continuing our dialogue with readers on the most important problems of world politics. SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants answers questions from Ye. Tumanova (Alma-ata), senior engineer at the Kazenergonaladka Republic Specialized Enterprise.

[Tumanova] Our press and the foreign press have published a great deal of criticisms in connection with R. Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." I would like to know what arguments SDI proponents are now resorting to in the face of such worldwide criticism of their program.

[Dadyants] I recall that from the outset the SDI program was tightly bound up in peace-making demagoguery. In his first "star wars" speech back in March 1983 President Reagan claimed that it was a question of creating a system which would "remove the nuclear threat once and for all." Even now people stubbornly persist in calling the "star wars" program "defensive." And, of course, the need for "defense" is justified by references to a mythical "Soviet threat" and fabrications that since the seventies the USSR has allegedly been engaged in an "active, large-scale buildup of its military potential." Moreover, Americans must believe that the Russians have already created some kind of "red shield" in order to defend themselves from U.S. missiles; and now the United States, the claim, is completely defenseless in the face of the "perfidious and aggressive Russians."

All this base demagoguery is aimed at lamebrains from the American backwoods. And Reagan and his entourage do not bother to argue with SDI's opponents, who have proved that the launching of the "star wars" program will actually mean a new spiral in the nuclear arms race and trigger a kind of chain reaction which will no longer be stoppable.

SDI is not an alternative but just a supplement tc the aggressive U.S. offensive nuclear potential. It is aimed at providing Americans with a nuclear first-strike capability while disarming the enemy.

[Tumanova] The SDI program is often called a "fantasy." Could such a system actually be created or is it just a dream of the U.S. pretenders to world domination? Has anything already been done to implement the SDI program?

[Dadyants] It must be said that opinions on this score differ. D. (Parnas), an American professor who has specialized in computer science, has announced that he is leaving the staff of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization because he believes the goals it has set to be unrealistic. B. (Feld), a researcher from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, believes that "there are too many possibilities" that SDI will break down even if it is created. Even "pebbles and sand," he stated, would be enough to put the fragile systems in space out of action.

Just what is SDI? It is a 4-layer defense system against the missiles of a presumed enemy. If the missiles are not successfully destroyed on the ground before launch it is proposed to "intercept" them during the launch phase. If that does not succeed,then in he third and fourth stages it is planned to destroy warheads breaking through the defensive line before they hit their targets. All this requires exceptionally complex technological solutions: Hitherto, a Western newspaper wrote with some irony, they have "only functioned on the silver screen."

Nonetheless people are working -- and working actively -- on the "star wars" program. Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, states that "SDI is past the turbulent period that typifies the first years of the formation of all information of all important new initiatives." The Pentagon recently presented a report to Congress detailing the progress in implementing SDI in fiscal 1985. It claims that significant progress has been achieved in the sphere of developing various types of weapons and surveillance systems -- particularly in the sphere of the use of free electron directed-energy lasers and the creation of an electromagnetic gun as well as space-based weapons using kinetic energy. The most significant achievements in the last 2 years, the document states, was an in-flight missile interception by an autonomous [avtonomnyy] homing interceptor.

[Tumanova] What does all this work cost and who is carrying it out? How much have U.S. monopolies earned from it?

[Dadyants] Since Reagan's "star wars" speech 4.7 billion dollars have already been spend on SDI. The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization has asked Congress for 2,759 billion dollars for 1986 and 5,511 billion for 1987. In 1985 so-called "subcontractors" -- put simply, big shots in the U.S. military-industrial complex -- were granted around 1,000 contracts within the SDI framework. In all, according to THE WASHINGTON POST calculations, the cost of creating and servicing SDI will cost 770 billion dollars for the first 10 years. As you can see, U.S. corporations intend to make a tidy sum out of SDI.

[Tumanova] Your newspaper has already written that the United States is actively involving its NATO allies in SDI work. Why is this being done? Is there any sense in the U.S. monopolies "sharing the cake" with their allies?

[Dadyants] That is a very interesting question. Yes, the United States wants to mobilize the entire Western world -- including not only Western Europe but Japan too -- in deploying the SDI system. Not because U.S. corporations want to share the "cake" but simply because certain latest technologies needed for SDI have not been most fully developed in Western Europe and Japan. This applies, for instance, to laser beam focusing and guidance technology, in which the West Germans are ahead.

If you recall, C. Weinberger initially gave the allies an "ultimatum," proposing that they unconditionally join SDI. But the massive pressure did not work: Many West European countries did not want to tie themselves to a dangerous American venture. France categorically opposed SDI. The United States then tried another tack -- persuading the allies in turn. Intergovernmental agreements with the United States have now been signed by Britain, the FRG, and Israel. Italy and Japan are preparing to join SDI.

The many private Western firms are another matter. They, of course, are interested in SDI contracts. That is the nature of capitalism -- a capitalist is prepared to earn his corn from guns even if tomorrow they will be trained on him.

However, the West European companies' interest in the U.S. program should not be exaggerated. Leading West German electronics companies such as Siemens are taking a very cautious approach to SDI. The president of the firm has calculated that the FRG's electronics industry would earn at best 41 million dollars from the Americans by 1990. And in total the United States intends spending no more than 300 million dollars abroad over the next 5 years, that is, approximately 1 percent of the cost of its "research program." France's LE FIGARO called this "crumbs from a virtually exclusively American table."

[Tumanova] It is said that the implementation of SDI would signify tremendous progress in the development of not only military but also civil technologies. Is that so?

[Dadyants] No its isn't. Advanced technologies can be developed without military programs and even despite them. As for the "civil aspect" of SDI, simply nobody believes it. In its research West Germany's Industries Anlagen und Betriebsgesellschaft came to the conclusion that "cross-fertilization" [vzaimoobmen] between military and civil technologies can only be expected in the initial development phase; it subsequently becomes more and more difficult owing to the "entirely different goals." STERN magazine unambiguously believes that the aims of the SDI program are purely military and have no civil applications.

[Tumanova] It seems that the "star wars" program has become the main obstacle at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Is there any way out of this deadlock?

[Dadyants] Yes, SDI can be called the stumbling block at the talks. That is even understood in the United States itself. Former Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger said: "By demanding that the Russians reduce their offensive arms at a time when we are presenting them with the possibility of an enormous buildup in U.S. defense potential, the administration has created a situation in which the Russians cannot meet the United States halfway even if they wanted to."

Nonetheless, M.S. Gorbachev has proposed a compromise: substantially reducing Soviet and U.S. strategic arms, simultaneously extending the ABM Treaty for at least 15 years, and limiting work on SDI to laboratory research -- the level which the United States has already reached.

How did the U.S. Administration respond to this? By proposing to postpone deployment of SDI for 5-7 years, and then to deploy it in space anyway.

This schedule suits the Americans, bearing in mind that it will be impossible to deploy SDI for at least 10 years.

The fact is that the U.S. military-industrial complex, having gotten its second wind in connection with SDI deployment, does not want to give up its billion-dollar profits. Political will is needed to overcome the military -industrial complex' resistance, and that will is to all appearances precisely what the U.S. Administration lacks.

ADOPTION OF CONGRESSMAN DICKS' AMENDMENT NOTED

PM141029 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Sensible Step; House of Representatives Challenges Reagan Administration"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Aug -- Challenging the Reagan administration, which has refused to observe the Soviet-U.S. SALT II Treaty, the House of Representatives voted by 225 to 186 in favor of the amendment of Congressman Norman Dicks aimed at blocking this White House decision. The amendment prohibits the allocation of fund for the deployment of nuclear arms over and above the limits stipulated by SALT II.

As the legislators stated during the debate, the U.S. refusal to observe the SALT II Treaty will complicate the international situation, lead to a deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations, and hamper the achievement of new arms control agreements. "The White House's decisions runs totally counter to our national security interests," Congressman Les Aspin stated, for instance.

By adopting the Dicks amendment, the House of Representatives has taken a more resolute step than in June, when it approved a resolution that was not binding on the administraton urging the President to observe the treaty. Congress' new action reflects the intensifying demands in the country that SALT II should not be abandoned but, on the contrary, that progress should be made along the road of reaching new arms control agreements and striving not to step up but to weaken and eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

However, the Senate, where Reagan's Republican Party holds the majority, refused to pass the amendment and it will most likely be buried in the Conference Committee.

An agreement serving both sides' interests was how Lee Hamilton, member of the House of Representatives, described the SALT II Treaty in an article published in ARMS CONTROL TODAY, the bulletin of the Arms Control Association.

He stresses that all the conclusions cited by the administration to justify the decision taken on the alleged treaty "violations" by the Soviet Union are extremely dubious and certain facts have been wrongly interpreted. "There is no proof," L. Hamilton notes, "that the USSR has ever violated SALT II or any other treaty." [paragraph continues]

The congressman cites a number of reasons which in his opinion prove the need to fulfull the provisions of the agreement. The treaty sets limitations on both sides' activity, the writer notes, and serves as a basis for further talks and progress in the arms control sphere. But a rejection of this document will lead to increased stockpiles of strategic nuclear weapons and, consequently, to a destabilization of the international situation. Damage would be done not only to the arms control process but to Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole, he points out.

PRAVDA WELCOMES DELIBERATIONS OF NONALIGNED 'SIX'

PM131031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "The 'Mexico Declaration'"]

[Text] This is the name of the document drawn up and adopted at the recent meeting in the Mexican city of Ixtapa of the leaders of six states -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece. The "Mexico Declaration," like the second meeting of the "Delhi Six" itself, has generated widespreat response around the world. Making a high assessment of these countries' actions aimed at curbing the arms race, the world press notes that they will promote progress in seeking ways of strenthening security and mobilizing the international public's efforts in support of disarmament.

The leaders of the "Six" countries located on different continents have been working purposefully and constructively for more than 2 years now seeking a solution to the main question of the day -- preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe. The "Mexico Declaration," as many observers are now noting, is an important new step in this direction. It is distinguished by the scale and acuteness with which it poses the most pressing problems of the day. There must be no repetition of the Hiroshima tragedy -- that is the theme of the document. It is impossible to achieve greater security by buildng up the potential for destruction, the declaration states. Nuclear disarmament and, ultimately, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are an absolute priority.

The appeal from Mexico for the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which has already been in force for more than a year, to become at least bilateral -- with the United States joining it -- is extremely topical in the current international situation.

During the meeting the participants welcomed other peace-loving Soviet initiatives, including the proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century and the measures proposed by the Soviet Union for safeguarding the peoples' peace and security, eliminating seats of tension, and organizing constructive cooperation among states in different parts of the world. The new, large-scale, constructive proposals set forth recently in Vladivostok were a vivid example of this Soviet approach to world problems.

It is no secret that the West is trying to impose on young states the idea that the problem of disarmament -- particularly nuclear disarmament -- and other questions linked with the prevention of thermonuclear warfare concern only those countries which have these mass destruction weapons at their disposal. The entire activity of the "Six" and the documents they have adopted attest to the groundlessness of this approach.

Today it is a question of the survival of all mankind. We must all therefore jointly oppose the nuclear threat before it is too late. That is the main conclusion of the "Mexico Declaration" and the main thrust of the efforts of all people of good will.

SOVIET ECONOMIST DISCUSSES IMPORT POLICY

PM131156 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by A. Vetrov, doctor of economic sciences: "Cooperation -- a Mutual Affair"]

[Text] The West frequently accuses the Soviet Union of economic "autarky" -- an alleged desire to develop in isolation, shut off from the general problems which all mankind is struggling to resolve.

An absolutely clear answer to these fabrications was given by the 27th CPSU Congress, which put forward the idea of broad, free economic cooperation as an integral part of an all-embracing international security system. Loyal to the policy of peaceful coexistence, our country has been and continues to be in favor of cooperation with the developed capitalist states. We can see considerable potential for this.

It is well known that cooperation is a mutual affair. A strict account of mutual interests is both important and necessary here, as is total renunciation of any discriminatory restrictions, boycotts, and embargoes of which the United States is an organizer. In this connection, our enemies "gamble" on the supposed inability of the USSR and socialist states to themselves resolve, without Western assistance, the tasks they have set to speed up their socioeconomic development.

The initiators of these calculations are not disconcerted by the fact that their predecessors have been cruelly shamed by life on more than one occasion. Even at the very height of the "cold war," when the discriminatory trade barriers put up by the West reached their peak, the USSR made outstanding scientific and technical achievements for that time, from the construction of the first nuclear-powered icebreaker and proton synchrotron in the world to the historically unprecedented manned space flight. However, the "forecasters" are obviously still around, not seeing and, perhaps, trying not to notice that the United States no longer enjoys a technological monopoly and that the Soviet Union has long been a world scientific and technical power.

Today the CEMA countries account for almost one-third of world scientific and technical potential and one-fifth of all patents on new equipment and technology. In terms of growth rates the socialist community confidently outstrips the developed part of the capitalist world.

Certainly, some fraternal countries have found themselves with a large foreign debt as their exchanges with Western states have increased, and they are now in a difficult position. Their difficulties have been aggravated by the latest resumption of Western protectionism under the influence of the profound economic crisis that has hit capitalism in the eighties. This has had an extremely negative effect on the possibilities of paying off loans previously granted "in abundance" for the purpose of making frequently excessive purchases from Western firms. The increase in export restrictions on goods from socialist countries coincided with a fall in world prices for a number of these goods and a refusal by creditors to defer installment payments. As a result, it became necessary to temporarily sharply reduce the quantity of goods imported from the world market, which in turn reduced incoming resources essential for economic development and particularly for meeting popular demand.

The lessons of recent years have not been in vain. Drawing up their long-term development plans, the socialist countries have laid emphasis on improving and intensifying mutual integration and making fuller use of the reserves and advantages precisely inherent ir the socialist form of the international division of labor. The pivot of all this is work to implement the long-term integrated program for the scientific and technical progress of the CEMA countries, which covers the period through the end of the century. It envisages the socialist community reaching the most advanced positions in science and technology, mastering the highest achievements in the sphere of contemporary technology, and gaining greater technical and economic invulnerability to the world capitalist market.

The formation of a "cost-cutting" economic mechanism in the socialist countries cannot, of course, help but affect their import policy. Enormous hard currency payments can no longer be tolerated -- and now the enterprises themselves will no longer tolerate this -- this "import plaugue," to use the phrase of the economists, when inexpensive native materials or materials obtainable through direct cooperative links with socialist countries are substituted by expensive ones from abroad.

As experience shows, Western firms often try to sell goods that are scarce on the world market, mercilessly inflating prices in their pursuit of profit. State banks issuing export credits grant them to socialist countries at the maximum cost.

Currency machinations, the spasmodic nature of prices, the speculation [azhiotazh] that at times prevails, and, let it be said directly, the chaos on the world capitalist market -- all this frequently conceals the true face of the vendor or his goods. Under pressure from foreign companies -- American, for example, refusals to honor contracts concluded with socialist countries sometimes occur. There are also cases when, in the guise of improving credit conditions for the buyer, attempts are made to "palm off" morally obsolete equipment or sell goods at excessively high prices.

The demand for new, progressive equipment and technology is today increasing immeasurably. Growth resulting from the introduction of this equipment and technology must ensure a substantial multiple increase in labor productivity. For example, the manufacture of front-wheel drive vehicles using foreign experience in automobile construction is a principled step in the sector's development. But if welding rods in short supply are imported for tire manufacture when we could organize the production of these rods by completing native scientific research on time, this kind of import is to the detriment of our economic interests and technical progress.

We must be guided by the congress directives on the need to introduce the strictest procedure with regard to spending our hard currency and conduct an import policy which will actively promote faster scientific and technical progress. In light of the new requirements, the work of foreign economy departments will also be restructured. The socialist countries are capable of producing the majority of the goods they need using their own resources and cooperating with one another. Implementation of the plans outlined to intensify science and production integration within the CEMA framework is intended to radically improve collective self-sufficiency in contemporary progressive types of production.

However, contrary to allegations made by "critics" in the West, these measures to rationalize economic policy have nothing in common with the increase in aggressive protectionist trends so characteristic of the industrial capitalist states today.

In present-day conditions, when, considering past outlays and miscalculations, the socialist countries are increasing coordination of their foreign economic policies, a highly selective approach which would involve a broader range of assessments is essential: from the competitiveness of prices proposed by the supplier and the payment conditions to the efficiency and degree of innovation of the product being purchased, its after-sale service, and, finally, analysis of the position with regard to reciprocal purchases and the general line of the trade and economic policy taken in relation to socialist states.

In this report socialism remains true to its principled line: we are convinced of the advantage of a broad international division of labor on the basis of full equality and an absence of any discrimination or interference in internal affairs.

New forms of cooperation oriented toward the stable, balanced expansion of mutually profitable exchanges must be found in order to exploit our potential at the present, very promising [perspektivnyy] stage in our country's development. And this urgently demands consideration of present realities and a sober forecast for the future. Growth in business ties must be oriented in the directions indicated by the course of technical progress.

Trade is mutually profitable exchange between partners in the conditions of civilized international relations. It is not a game without rules, with just one set of goalposts, as certain circles in the West, inspired by nostalgia for the not so distant past, frequently make it out to be.

HOUSE VOTES SDI FUND; OPPONENENTS CITE 'MADNESS'

PM141243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Billions for 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Aug -- The U.S. Congress House of Representatives has adopted an amendment to the draft law on military appropriations, providing for the allocation of $3.1 billion to the implementation of the "star wars" program in fiscal 1987.

The discussion of this question demonstrated the concern felt by many lawmakers about the White House plans to extend the arms race to outer space. Thus a whole series of congressmen characterized the "star wars" program as "madness." Congressman Ronald Dellums, in particular, stated that it "will lead to a new, highly dangerous spiral in the arms race and bring the world closer to nuclear disaster." He stressed that the implementation of the space militarization plans will mean the violation of agreements in the arms limitation sphere.

"The implementation of the 'star wars' program," Congressman Robert Mrazek stressed in his speech, "will be the start of a new stage in the nuclear arms race."

The Reagan administration originally asked Congress for $5.2 billion for further work under the "star wars" program. As observers note, the White House was well aware from the first that the lawmakers would not approve that sum in conditions where there is growing concern in the country over the possible consequences of the militarization of space. So the idea was to obtain a considerable sum for the program's implementation even given a reduction on the sum requested.

CONTRA AID VOTE INDICATES 'SHIFT' IN CONGRESS

LD141651 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] San Francisco August 14 TASS -- The United States is making a step towards escalating the war against Nicaragua, the American radio and television network, NBC, reported on Wednesday.

The vote on the allocation of 100 million dollars for the Contras means a shift in the position of Congress. Two years ago, the Congress refused to provide any assistance to the Contras. Last year, it earmarked 27 million dollars as "humanitarian aid". This year, Congress is raising the question of extending military assistance to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary forces.

Out of the 100 million dollars, NBC observed, 30 million would go for humanitarian aid, and 70 million for arms purchases and maintenance of U.S. military instructors to train Contras.

Critics of the bill drew attention to the fact that the proposed legislation in no way limited the CIA's activity. Agents of the Central Intelligence Agency would be directly involved in the training process and would operate together with the Contras.

Nothing was said about restrictions on the lease of American hardware and arms. This meant the possibility of contras acquiring American helicopters.

U.S. Congress would vote in support of the Contras openly for the first time, the NBC report emphasized.

MAJORITY IN HOUSE AGAINST BACKING RSA'S BOTHA

LD141540 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 14 TASS -- Debates on sanctions against South Africa in U.S. Congress have been marked by sharp disagreements.

Most of the House, 225 representatives aginst 177, voted for a bill urging the apartheid state to open talks with the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and release its leader Nelson Mandela.

The bill was not passed because a document needs to be supported by at least two-thirds of the Congressmen to become law, but its discussion showed the majority in the House disagrees with the administration's position of solid backing for the Botha regime.

Many law-makers said during the debates that it was only possible to help exptirpate apartheid by means of radical measures rather than concessions.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT, REAGAN HOLD 'COMPLICATED' TALKS

LD141422 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 14 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan held talks here with the President of Mexico Miguel de la Madrid, now in Washington on a three-day official vist. Press reports say that the talks were complicated and left behind a number of unsettled problems. This is evidenced if only by the fact that both of the presidents refused to answer pressmen's questions after the talks.

Although the talks were expected to centre on commercial and economic relations between the two countries, they also covered other major issues, including foreign policy matters. As is known, Mexico wants the arms race to be curbed, emphatically condemns the U.S. "Star Wars" programme and supports measures to end nuclear tests.

At the recent summit meeting of the "Delhi Six" Mexico demanded that Washington follow the example of the Soviet Union and halt nuclear explosions. The government of De la Madrid also favours a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Central America and condemns the United States' support of the Nicaraguan contras.

Such a position often irritates Washington. As a high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration said to pressmen after the end of the talks, the two sides continue to stick each to its own opinion as to the ways of achieving peace in Central America.

Also remaining unsolved are questions of commercial and economic relations between the two countries, problms of combatting contraband trade in narcotic drugs and immigration of Mexican workers to the USA. On the latter two issues the USA and Mexico have serious differences caused primarily by Washington's attempts to blame Mexico for the surging wave of drugs abuse in the USA as well as the influx of Mexican workers to the USA. At the same time, Washington fully ignores the fact that it is American monopolies and agricultural enterprises that are willingly using cheap labour from Mexico and thus make big profits.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Commentary

PM141539 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[Ye. Menkes "Today's Commentary": "Agreeing To Disagree"]

[Text] Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has arrived in Washington for an official visit. Over 3 days he will be holding talks in the American capital with President Reagan and other high-ranking administration representatives. Washington politicians are publicly making speeches of welcome, giving assurances of their sincere desire to develop cooperation and understanding further with their southern neigh.hor. But that is in public. In reality, the very word "Mexico" grates on some people in the upper echelons of the administration, judging by all accounts....

Although there are plenty of outstanding problems between the two countries -- above all questions of a political nature -- the agenda says main attention will be concentrated on economc and trade relations and the migration of Mexican workers to the United States. Official administration spokesmen, followed by the U.S. bourgeois press, are concertedly insisting that the range of problems discussed be narrow. Why?

It is appropriate to recall here that the talks in Washington began literally just days after the end of the meeting of the "Delhi Six" in the Mexican city of Ixtapa. Its participants adopted a document of great significance, a document which will go down in the history of the peace struggle as the "Mexico Declaration." "We have assembled here to proclaim the peoples' right to peace and to reaffirm our commitment to struggle to ensure that mankind's further existence become a reality," the document says. It is the conviction of the six state leaders, expressing the will of their peoples, that disarmament rather than further stockpiling of lethal weapons and stepping up of their destructive power is the sole means to that end. The document gives a high appraisal to the Soviet Union unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

One could continue to list the proposals and appraisals formulated by the leaders of the six countries. However, quite enough has been said for it to be clear that what the participants in the meeting at Ixtapa expressed is much in accord with Soviet policy in the sphere of disarmament, strengthening international security, and friendly relations among states. Not so Washington officialdom's policy. Most of the proposals made by the "Six," who were hospitably received on this occasion by Mexico, do not suit the U.S. Administration.

Nor is Washington pleased by the Mexican Government's approach to another acute internatioal problem: the situation in Central America. As a member of the Contadora Group, Mexico firmly advocates a peaceful settlement of the crisis in the region and rejects the White House course of military interference in Nicaragua. This causes the U.S. Administration acute dissatisfaction.

In such a situation is there a hope of achieving any accords at all? Correspondents are skeptical on this score. They stress that U.S. policy toward Mexico clearly bears those imperious features characteristic of Washington's attitude to a whole number of developing states. Washington's neoglobalist course is based on crude pressure and coercion, a desire to maintain its position at any price, and a readiness to engage in saber rattling and to threaten interventionist actions if the policy of an independent and sovereign state is not to its liking. And is not the fact that Washington announced that it "agreed to disagree," even before the talks with the Mexican delegation began, attributable to a desire to "punish" Mexico?

As for the speeches of welcome, they are just for the public....

IZVESTIYA ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN PRELIMINARIES

PM141523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Shalnev commentary under the rubric "Notes A Propos": "Aiming for the White House"]

[Text] The U.S. presidential elections are still more than 2 years away. So far not one of the people considered as likely contenders for the seat in the Oval Office in the White House has officially declared his candidacy for the presidential nomination.

Nonetheless, the election campaign is not only already under way, it is heating up. The events of the past few days in Michigan bear this out. Much earlier than elsewhere in the United States the selection of delegates for the August 1988 Republican Convention -- a process described by the newspaper USA TODAY as "unusually involved and complex" -- has begun there.

As is known, the nominations for the posts of president and vice president are finally decided at the party conventions. (True, not in the sessions hall but behind the scenes.) Ensuring that the state delegations are made up of their "own" reliable people who know whom to vote for -- this is a task which the contenders must attend to right now, even before they have officially declared their own intention to take part in the race for the White House.

Trying to get ahead of each other even before the race has started, the contenders are sparing no expense. One of them, Vice President George Bush, has spent almost 1 million dollars on the Michigan elections. His two rivals -- Pat Robertson, ultraconservative, preacher, and master of self-advertisement on television, and Jack Kemp, extreme right-wing congressman from New York State -- have spent around half a million each. It seems for expense, the 1988 presidential elections will beat all records, since in Michigan alone, at the most preliminary stage of the election marathon almost $1.5 million has been spent. Yet, the contenders have so far only slightly flexed their muscles, signalling to each other: Look with whom you are dealing. Are you sure you have enough money and strength?...

The exact results of the elections will not be known for a few days. But a poll carried out among the Michigan Republicans on election day confirmed that George Bush remains in the lead, although both Robertson and Kemp are hard on his heels. For Bush, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, the elections were "a first test of his ability to survive in the struggle to become a presidential nominee."

The tests will become harder and harder: Alexander Haig, secretary of state during the first Reagan administration; Robert Dole, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate; Howard Baker, former leader of Republican Senators; and above all, Paul Laxalt, the Nevada senator, are preparing to join the list of contenders. According to the press, Laxalt is "the closest and most trusted friend of the President, the man who expresses the spirit of Reaganism." True, there is a small snag which is preventing Laxalt from definitively declaring his plans: He is engaged in litigation with a California newspaper which has accused "the friend of America's first family" of major and scandalous financial machinations.

The President himself has refrained from expressing publicly his sympathies, antipathies, or indifference in respect of the potential candidates. Some people are prone to regard this silence as a sign that the 75-year old President would not be loath to staying in the White House for a third 4-year term. They recall that Reagan once said that it would be desirable to return to voters the right to elect to the country's top post whom they want as many times as they want.

A bill proposing the annulment of the 22d Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which bars presidents from occupying their post for more than two full 4-year terms was submitted in the House of Representatives in July. However, it is unlikely that the ban can be lifted before the 1988 elections. The Republicans do not have a sufficiently large majority in Congress, and the Democrats cannot be expected to help pave the way for the election of the Republican President for a third term. Furthermore, under the Constitution, the bill would have to be ratified by the legislative assemblies of at least 38 of the 50 states, and there is too little time for that.

And so the race is on. More than 2 years lie ahead.

RIVER SHIPPING RESUMES AFTER 'LENGTHY' BREAK

LD150159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Following a lengthy break, river transport between the Soviet Union and the PRC has resumed. At the request of our correspondent, (Boris Appollonovich Larichev), deputy chief of the main administration of foreign sailing in the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet comments on this event:

[Begin recording] [Larichev] In April an agreement was reached on which goods will be exchanged by river transport between the USSR and PRC in 1986 and the subsequent years. An agreement was signed between the Amur and Heilong Jiang Fleets on river transport conditions, using the ports [words indistinct] Leninskoye in the USSR and the Tongjiang port in the PRC. For these aims, the Amur fleet has prepared and assembled staff for seven motor vessels, each with a capacity of 600 tons, and two motor vessels with a capacity of 2,000 tons.

In June, there were two experimental trips with soya beans from the Chinese port of Tongjiang to Khabarovsk and Blagoveshchensk. On the basis of these experimental trips the technology of transportation was worked out, and the conditions of transportation was agreed. In the late June? regular trips were made to transport soya beans from Tongjiang. These cargo operations now have totalled 26,000 tons.

[Unidentified correspondent] Boris Appollonovich, this is the first try, but how will these transport operations develop in general in the near future?

[Larichev] In the future, it is planned to transport over 1 million tons of freight by river both in USSR exports, and in PRC imports. [end recording]

Reznik River Trade

PM141103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 3

[B. Reznik report: "The Amur -- River of Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] From around a bend in the river, where the Sungari flows into the Amur, the broad, heavy hull of the Sikhote-Alin dry cargo ship appeared. We went to meet it in a frail pilot launch, feeling quite understandably excited: the ship was coming from the Chinese port of Tongjiang with a cargo of soybeans -- the last 2,000 metric tons of 25,000 purchased by contract by the Soviet foreign trade organization Eksportkhleb. After a break of many years vessels from the Amur River shipping Line are making their first trade shipment voyages between the USSR and the PRC.

In Far Eastern terms 7 km is no distance at all. The port of Tongjiang is precisely this distance from the point where the Sungari flows into the Amur. However, although border trade between our countries has been virtually continuous, freight has been transported by circuitous routes -- by railroad, via the border points of Grodekovo and Zabaykalsk.

Trips by Soviet vessels to Chinese river ports have been made possible thanks to an accord reached on the resumption of border trade between the Soviet Union's Far Eastern regions and the northeast provinces of the PRC. It is an important contribution to the long-term, extensive program of good-neighborly cooperation on the Amur which M.S. Gorbachev discussed in his Vladivostok speech.

We met the Sikhote-Alin together with Ilya Arkhipovich Bogodayko, a pilot with the Amur shipping line. He comes from a family of river transport workers and has been taking vessels up the Amur for 60 years.

We veterans are particularly pleased to see ships going in and out of China again today. We have nurtured and cherished the friendship with the great neighboring people bequeathed to us by our fathers and grandfathers, Ilya Arkhipovich said. He remembers how he taught Chinese river transport workers navigation secrets and how they gave such a friendly reception to our crews at their mooring points. We went on board the Sikhote-Alin. First we asked Captain S. Makarov about his impressions.

They gave us a very hearty reception, Sergey Anatolyevich says. Many of the old Chinese longshoremen and river transport workers speak Russian well and have not forgotten our language. They came into the ship's messroom and gave us watermelons and soya cakes, while we gave them candy and lemonade. Our Chinese colleagues were interested in Soviet people's life and their working conditions and asked us to convey the message that they very much hope our friendly, economic ties will become stronger and that they would like river trade to develop further.

Border trade between our countries will now develop far more successfully, L. Domagalskiy, deputy chairman of Khabarovsk Krayispolkom, told us. During our meetings with Chinese trade organization representatives both sides have spoken ardently in favor of this.

Chinese trade delegations have become frequent guests in Khabarovsk and other cities in the Soviet Far East. They are acquainted with the goods manufactured by local enterprises and are eager to purchase from us timber, cement, nails, roofing iron, motor boats, galvanized utensils, construction tools.... In our country Chinese-made children's and women's clothing, towels, footwear, and vacuum bottles are in demand.

The important point is that these goods are manufactured in border regions both in our country and in theirs. This is an advantage to us and to the Chinese side, L. Domagalskiy observes.

In the last 2 years the volume of border trade has quadrupled. And it will go on growing.

...The Sikhote-Alin moves along the Amur. From the Chinese bank on the right people wave to us cordially. The Amur is once again becoming a river of friendship and goodneighborliness.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV, BATMONH MEETING

LD121901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

During the friendly conversation, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke of the vigorous creative activity of the CPSU and Soviet people in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th Congress. Organizational and political work, the style and methods of management of economic and social development and communist education of the working people are being perfected. Measures are being consistently implemented that aim to achieve dynamic rates of growth in all sectors of the national economy and high indices of efficiency and profound positive changes in the social sphere.

At the same time, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted, positive forward moves in important sectors of economic and cultural construction do not provide ground for self-satisfaction and complacency. Quite a few complex and difficult problems still have to be solved. It is to this that the attention and will of the party, the efforts of the Soviet people, are aimed.

Priority importance is being given by the Soviet leadership to the development of the country's Far Eastern regions, to the application of their wealth to the service of the people, to the creation in the Far East of a major national economic complex.

Batmonh told how the working people of Mongolia received with full approval the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress, which called for great and intensive work to further boost the economy and people's well-being, and strengthen discipline and order, raise initiative and responsibility and maximally utilize the internal reserves in the country's development. Specific measures were defined and had begun to be implemented for translating the congress decisions into reality. Special attention is being given to fulfilling the purpose-oriented program for the development of agriculture and improvement of food supplies to the population of the MPR, to questions of the work and everyday life of stock breeders. The MPRP is stepping up work for the creative use of the experience of the USSR and other fraternal countries and the achievements of modern science and technology in socialist construction.

The participants in the meeting highly approved of the broad and multifarious Soviet-Mongolian cooperation. At the same time, it was noted that the existing reserves here were far from full utilization. The task of further enhancing the effectiveness of bilateral economic relations retains its urgency. Collaborating organizations of both countries need to work toward strengthening the economc regime, the most effective utilization of material and financial resources in keeping with the requirements of the long-term program of developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and MPR for the period up to the year 2000.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Batmonh expressed concern in connection with the tension in the international situation persisting through the fault of militant US circles. Under these conditions, further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, their ever more vigorous interaction in devising and implementing a coordinated course that aims to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and strengthening universal peace, is of prime importance.

The role of the processes taking place in the Asian-Pacific region, which largely determine the destinies of the world as a whole, was stressed. The conviction was voiced for the need to establish relations of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness.

Batmonh highly approved of the new Soviet initiatives in keeping with the interests of strengthening security of the Asian and Pacific countries, limiting and reducing armaments, primarily nuclear armaments. In harmony with these ideas were the proposals of the MPR, ratified by the 19th MPRP Congress, for creating a mechanism excluding the use of force in relations between states of this region, and the familiar peace initiatives of the DPRK, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, confirmed the full unity of views of the two fraternal parties and countries on all the questions discussed.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev presented Batmonh with the Order of Lenin, which he was awarded for his outstanding services to the development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the MPR, his big contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and socialism, and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATES DPRK ON ANNIVERSARY

PM151051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council

On behalf of the Soviet people the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council, and the entire fraternal Korean people on the 41st anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The Soviet Army's rout in August 1945 of militarist Japan's armed forces in Manchuria and Korea and the Korean patriots' long, selfless struggle for freedom and independence put an end to the situation where the Japanese colonialists had deprived the Korean people of their rights and restricted their freedom for nearly four decades. The country's liberation marked the start of a new era in the Korean people's history. For the first time they were masters of their own destiny and were able to build and independent, democratic state.

Over the years the Korean people, under the WPK's leadership, have secured major successes in socialist building and have turned a once-backward, semifeudal country into a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture, science and culture. Soviet people sincerely rejoice at the DPRK working people's achievements and express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will develop and deepen steadily in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

The Soviet Union highly values the DPRK's active foreign policy line aimed at reducing tension on the Korean peninsula and creating favorable conditions for the unification of the motherland on a peaceful, democratic basis. [paragraph continued]

The USSR supports the DPRK Government's proposal on turning the Korean peninsula into nuclear-free peace zone and believes that its implementation would be a substantial contribution to strengthening security and preventing the spread and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific.

On the 41st anniversary of Korea's liberation, we wish the communists and all working people of the DPRK great new successes in building socialism, in carrying out the tasks set by the 6th WPK Congress, and in implementing the Korean people's cherished ambition -- the unification of their motherland.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

Sokolov Greets Counterpart

PM150935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade O Chin-u, minister of the people's armed forces of the DPRK and vice marshal of the Korean People's Army.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and and on my own account I cordinally congratulate you and all Korean People's Army servicemen on the 41st anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The USSR Armed Forces' defeat of the strike group of Japanese militarism in August 1945 created favorable conditions for the successful completion of the Korean patriots' selfless struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence. The years which have elapsed since Korea's liberation have shown convincingly that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninish and socialist internationalism, accord with the vital interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and serve the cause of ensuring peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

I wish the Korean People's Army personnel new successes in strengthening the DPRK's defense capability and in the struggle for the motherland's peaceful democratic reunification.

With communist greetings,

S. Sokolov,

Marshal of the Soviet Union,

USSR defense minister

Soiree Marks Event

PM141423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] A soiree of representatives of the public was held in Moscow 12 August to mark the 41st anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese aggressors.

It was stressed in the speeches that the Soviet Army's successful combat operations in August 1945 led to the routing of the Kwantung Army and the creation of favorable conditions for building a new society in the northern part of Korea. It was noted that the relations friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK are constantly developing and growing richer on the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

(Yi Tu-yi) DPRK charge d'affaires in the USSR, noted in his speech that the Korean people value highly their friendship with the USSR and are grateful to it for the active support in socialist building and in the struggle for the reunification of their homeland on a peaceful democratic basis.

LEADER OF DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION SPEAKS

SK141232 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Excerpts] An activist delegation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society. (?Reporters), Korea-Soviet Friendship Society guiding personnel, DPRK college (?professors), and students [word indistinct]. A station reporter met Comrade Pak Pyong-san, head of a department [chojang] of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries who led the activist delegation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society, and asked him to tell us his impressions of his visit to the Soviet Union, He said:

[Begin recording] Our special Korea-Soviet friendship delegation has visited the Soviet Union, our fraternal country, with warm feelings of friendship for the Soviet people. Since the first moment of our visit to your country, we have been [words indistinct] of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and the Soviet comrades. During our stay in your country, we visited many places including Leningrad, Kiev, and Moscow, and came to know more about the [word indistinct] line which the Soviet people have gloriously followed and the successes they attained in its course. We were much impressed by it. [passage omitted]

I think Comarde Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's recent speech in Vladivostok well reflects our Korean question and the Asian question. We are very grateful for this and we actively support it. We actively support the peace proposal put forward in Comrade Gorbachev's statement of 15 January and the position and steps taken by the Soviet party and government, and express firm solidarity with the Soviet people's struggle to realize it.

Our special friendship delegation participated in the opening ceremony of the month of solidarity with the Korean people from 25 June to 27 July and personally withnessed the Soviet people's feelings of friendship and solidarity toward our people.

During the solidarity month, the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and the fraternal Soviet people held many events as they did in the past. They resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of Korea and gave active support and firm solidarity with our peace proposal for establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, plan for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and the Korean people's struggle to realize them.

We are greatly encouraged by the support and solidarity sent by the Soviet people, liberators and allies of our people, and we are very grateful for it. The friendly and cooperative relations between the people of our two countries are being promoted in many fields. The significant meetings between the leaders of Korea and the Soviet Union, including the historic visit to the Soviet Union by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1984, provided an epochal turning point in expanding and developing the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship onto a new higher plane.

To expand and develop generation to generation the Korea-Soviet friendship which has been formed through a long struggle to realize the common objective and ideal is the firm position of our party and people. To solidfy and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union entirely conforms to the interests of the people of our two countries and to the overall interests of the socialist countries. It greatly contributes to peace in Asia, Europe, and the world. As they did in the past, our people will spare no efforts to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the people of Korea and the Soviet Union based on the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Thank you. [end recording]

COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV PROPOSALS, DPRK TIES

SK091110 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Talk by station commentator Mikhailov: "Let Us Engage in Cooperation, Not Confrontation"]

[Text] The role that Asia and the Pacific have played in resolving the basic problems of world development and of international stability has been constantly growing in recent years. The Soviet Union, which is not only a European country but also a large Asian country, has inevitably considered the complex situation that has developed in the vast Asia and Pacific region in carrying out its foreign policy.

The sources of military confrontation and tension have not disappeared in various areas of this region, from the Korean peninsula to the Near East of the Persian Gulf. As various facts have shown, major sources of disputes, mistrust, and enmity and major obstacles to the peaceful development of countries in Asia and the Pacific are the acts of the United States and other imperialist countries which are attempting to establish their military and political control in this region. The United States has deployed in the Pacific region armed forces second to those in Western Europe in strength. This has aroused deep suspicions amount peace-loving social circles.

The armed forces that the United States is maintaining in the Pacific consist of 474,000 soliders, 149 warships, and more than 11,000 fighters. More than 2,000 nuclear bombs are deployed in the warships and submarines of the U.S. 3d and 7th Fleets, which are operating in the Pacific.

The military and political cooperation among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul has assumed a more dangerous, aggressive nature with the passage of time. Washington's desperate efforts have actually turned South Korea into an important springboard on the Asian Continent for the United States. The treaty of mutual defense that Washington signed with Seoul in 1953 has given it the right to station an unlimited number of soldiers in South Korea and to deploy nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and any other weapons there.

In response to the U.S. policy of aggravating tension, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have adopted the policy of defending peace and establishing relations of friendship in Asia and the Pacific. The new peace-leaving proposal by the Soviet Union has recently attracted world attention. In a speech in Vladivostok on 28 July, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, revealed a grand plan to have countries in Asia and the Pacific participate in establishing an overall international security system. The Soviet Union considers the question of solving regional disputes important in the security of all of Asia. For example, the Soviet leader expressed his conviction that it is possible not only to alleviate dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula but also for all Korean people to begin to embark upon a road toward resolving national problems. Adopting measures to oppose the expansion and strengthening of nuclear forces in Asia and the Pacific is also part of the Soviet proposal. The Soviet Union reiterated its promise not to increase the number of medium-range missiles in its Asian region and supported the plan to turn the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone.

The DPRK, an important Soviet ally in carrying out the policy of peace and security in Asia, has constantly asserted that Korea be peacefully and democratically reunified, and has adamantly faced the aggressive, cunning tricks of the South Korean reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists. The policy of our country is to strengthen friendship with socialist Korea and to develop multilateral relations. The Soviet Union considers the efforts by the Korean people in making the situation on the Korean peninsula one part of the struggle for security, peace, and social advance.

Sincere dialogue, which the DPRK proposes, best corresponds to the interests of the Korean people. We can also cite the recent proposal by the DPRK to establish a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula as an important contribution to the work of alleviating military tension in Asia and the Pacific. In this way, the Soviet Union and the DPRK are clear models in successful cooperation for peace and security. [Words indistinct] Facts show that the Soviet plan to comprehensively deal with the problem of security in Asia has created a profound sensation among the world and the people in Asia and the Pacific. They have more clearly understood with the passage of time that a peaceful future can be realized only when all democratic and peace-loving forces, who hope that relations of friendship are established, unite their efforts.

STUDENTS IN SEOUL PROTEST PRO-U.S. REGIME

LD150858 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 15 TASS -- Massive student demonstrations in protest against the anti-democratic policies of the pro-American regime of Chon Tu-Hwan lasted for more than two hours in Seoul Thursday. During the demonstrations students from major Seoul universities burnt effigies of members of the puppet Cabinet and chanted slogans demanding an end to U.S. military presence in the Korean peninsula -- the presence that helps the dictatorial regime to stay in power in South Korea. The police used tear gas against the demonstrators and made arrests.

JAPAN'S POSITION ON SDI EXAMINED BY COMMENTARY

OW141257 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] According to a KYODO report, on 8 August a cabinet task force held another session on Japan's participation in the SDI, Strategic Defense Initiative. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Dmitriyev makes the following comment:

Ministers in the task force expressed the view that Japan's participation in the research phase of the SDI program did not violate a Diet resolution on peaceful use of outer space. After listening to this view, which was expressed in a roundabout way, KYODO seems to have reached the conclusion that through the meeting of the cabinet task force, the government has taken a step closer to Japanese participation in space militarization. An inclination to participate in the SDI has particularly increased since the Liberal Democratic Party scored a victory in the general election on 6 July. On 18 July, major ministers of the Nakasone cabinet virtually gave approval to Japan's participation in the U.S. "star wars" plan.

Nevertheless, no complete consensus has yet been reached on this question among the Japanese leadership. Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotada disclosed that a decision on Japan's participation in the SDI would promptly be made within this month. Frightened by this disclosure, Prime Minister Nakasone made a prudent remark that the question was still under study and that it was not known when the decision would be made. This difference of views is not of a fundamental nature; however, it reflects a recognitiaon of the danger caused to Japan by its possible participation in the SDI.

The United States has evidently placed Japan in a difficult position by asking this allied nation to support the realization of its "star wars" plan. This is because agreement to participate in the SDI, the Stragetic Defense Initiative, first means violating Japan's three nonnuclear principles and various peace-loving principles declared by the Diet and supported by the people. The "star wars" plan is a nuclear program which the United States regards as a means to achieve strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union. It is necessary only for the generals from the Pentagon, the U.S. Department of Defense. The danger the SDI poses to the efforts for peace and stability is already known to all people. This is why the Japanese Government has been trying avoid touching this unfavorable issue.

In order to find an excuse for its effort to meet the U.S. request, the Japanese Government cites the examples of West Germany and Britain. However, Japan is neither West Germany nor Britain. These two countries do not have peace constitutions or nonnuclear princples. They are affiliated with NATO and openly maintain U.S. nuclear arms on their teritories. In this context, Japan has been sacrificing many more things politically. It should follow the examples of France and Australia. These two countries are U.S. allies, but they have refused to participate in the SDI, taking their national interests into consideration. It seems to be necessary to repeatedly mention that a country cannot call itself a peaceful nation while supporting a move to expedite nuclear arming. In the context of this reality, an assertion from a technological standpoint that Japanese industry, by participating in the SDI, could benefit from the advanced technology seems to have no reasonable ground. The SDI will soon turn into a no-profit-bearing arms-production scheme by the U.S. military-industry complex. Japan's economy and science have thus far made progress without the SDI.

JAPAN'S SECURITY THROUGH ARMS BUILDUP CRITICIZED

OW141343 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Andreyev commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners, General Secretary Gorbachev's new proposals set forth in his speech at Vladivostok has continued to arouse attention in international society. In this connection, Radio Moscow Commentator Andreyev writes as follows:

The people's interest in General Secretary Gorbachev's speech is, above all, centered on his remarks on security in the Asian and Pacific region. Needless to say, security has now become one of the most urgent issues in the world. However, it should be admitted that different opinions, sometimes opposite opinions, are often expressed in the discussion of the security issue. The situation in the Asian and Pacific region has undergone such complicated developments during the past few years that for some people the term security has come to bear a meaning entirely contradictory to its original meaning. For example, when security is mentioned, some people may promptly think of nuclear-powered submarines or aircraft carriers and nuclear missiles.

Let me take this opportunity to mention that in approving this year's defense white paper recently, the Japanese Government has indicated it is taking such an approach toward the security issue. The authors of the defense white paper have admitted the complicated situation in the Far East and concluded that it is necessary to carry out a further military buildup. We have noticed in many cases, as in the case of Japan's defense white paper, that for many centuries there have been no particular changes in the concept that security can be ensured through accumulation of weapons. However, such a concept is first of all erroneous, because modern weapons, even conventional weapons, have the feature of bringing about unprecedented large-scale destruction and death. In this connection, there is no ensuring security with modern weapons. Secondly, such a concept is very dangerous. The more weapons various countries have, the less mutual confidence the countries will have and there will be greater chances for using the accumulated weapons.

In this connection, it should be concluded that security in the modern world cannot be ensured by a military buildup in individual countries, but by establishing a legitimate international security system through concerted efforts of all countries in the world. However, some forces still want gunboat diplomacy to be the dominant concept in handling the relations between various countries.

What should be taken into consideration is why the Asian and Pacific region is viewed, at least in the remarks of some high-ranking U.S. Government officials, as the region to play the role of military confrontation, mainly against the USSR and other countries. Their remarks indicate that the United States is interested in maintaining the existing tension in the region. Without tension, the United States would have no justification for its great military presence in the region, and without this tension, even though a downright lie it would have no pretext for its military presence and future escalation of its military presence. In carrying out its military buildup in the Asian and Pacific region, the United States does not really intend to take the security of the peoples of all countries in the region into consideration. [passage omitted]

In his speech in Vladivostok, General Secretary Gorbachev once again called on the peoples of all the countries in the Asian and Pacific region to seek the possibility of strengthening regional security through peaceful cooperation. In other words, he called for establishing a comprehensive system that takes into consideration the legitimate interests of all the countries concerned and that includes agreements and responsibilities for eliminating all danger of military confrontation. As a great Asian nation, the USSR is interested in establishing in Asia an international security system based on the goodwill of the people of all the countries in the region. It is all the more necessary to establish such a system since there is sufficient danger of tension, even in peace time, involving the countries in the region in a new stage of an arms buildup.

An arms buildup also forces various countries into wasting enormous resources for military purposes. In Japan, military spending has increased year after year and the government has been forced to cut down on other expenditures, including spending on social welfare. Past experiences have shown that an increase in military spending [words indistinct] in strengthening security. For example, the Pentagon has carried out a large-scale military program, including the plan of equipping U.S. naval vessels with Tomahawk nuclear missiles. As a result, the tension has been further aggravated. Taking only this fact into consideration, it should be concluded that a solution should be found elsewhere.

Without forcing prescribed measured on others, the USSR has expressed its views on this issue. In view of the international reactions to General Secretary Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, the concept of defusing tension in Asia with concrete measures set forth in his speech has opened up good prospects. At least it has a greater attraction than the past attempts at fanning tension.

JAPAN CLAIMS 1969 RESOLUTION FAVORABLE TO SDI

LD150852 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 15 TASS -- The Nakasone government edged closer towards its goal of participation in the American "star wars" programme after announcing that it did not contravene the parliament resolution dating back to 1969.

The government alleged that the resolution, which restricted the use of outer space only by peaceful purposes, dealt only with Japanese research and did not apply to cooperation with the USA.

In a bid to mislead the public, it echoed the American Administration which claimed that the Strategic Defense Initiative was purely defensive in nature.

PRESIDIUM APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO DRA

LD141755 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1726 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 August (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Pavel Mozhayev ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Pavel Mozhayev was born in 1930. He is a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. He has great experience in party and state work. From 1973 to 1983 he was head of the Department of Organizational Party Work of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU Committee, from 1983 to 1984 he was secretary, and from 1984 to 1985 he was second secretary of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU Committee.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Fikryat Tabeyev from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in connection with a transfer to other work.

NAJIBULLAH SPEECH AT GARDEYZ RALLY CITED

PM141245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Najibullah Speech"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Aug -- The DRA is still a target for interference and aggression from imperialist forces headed by the United States and regional reaction, Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has stated. Speaking at a rally in the city of Gardeyz, administrative center of Paktia Province, he stressed that in the conditions of the continuing undeclared war against the DRA, the working people, together with the Pashto tribes, must set up reliable barriers against the penetration of dushman gangs into the republic. The Afghan leader called on the elders and leaders of tribes and ethnic groups living in Paktia to conduct an active dialogue with their compatriots who have been drawn by deception into counterrevolutionary activity against their own people. He stressed that holding the traditional jirgahs will promote the process of national reconciliation and the establishment of peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan.

Najibullah assessed highly the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok.

DRA FORCES ROUT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PM131023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul 11 Aug -- Subunits of the DRA Armed Forces have routed several more gangs of counterrevolutionaries infiltrated into the country from abroad.

According to a BAKHTAR agency report, an armed gang of dushmans that had been terrorizing the local population was routed in Vardak Province in the course of a combat operation. Large quantities of weapons, including American- and British-made weapons, were captured. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, Afghans who have been involved in counterrevolutionary activities continue to cross over to the side of people's power. A few days ago several gangs of ex-dushmans voluntarily laid down their arms in Parwan and Zabol Provinces. They declared that they refuse to act as servants to the Afghan people's enemies.

JOINT AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP WEEK MARKS DRA ARMY DAY

PM140903 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Week of Friendship"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 Aug -- A Week of Friendship between servicemen of the Afghan Army and the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan to mark DRA Army Day has begun. Major General Z. Ziyarmal, chief of the Afghan Army Main Political Directorate, spoke at the ceremony held to mark the occasion at the Central Army Barracks. Despite the continuing underclared war against Afghanistan, he noted, the process of building a new society is continuing in the country. The DRA Armed Forces are resolutely rebuffing the schemes of imperialism and reaction and are successfully combating the counterrevolutionary gangs.

Maj Gen Z. Ziyarmal expressed gratitude to the Soviet servicemen for the international aid which they are giving the Afghan people.

Kabul, 12 Aug -- BAKHTAR reports that the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has issued a number of decrees aimed at further improving the combat capability of the Armed Forces. In particular, the title of Hero of the DRA is to be instituted. It will be awarded to people who show courage and heroism in defending the Afghan people's revolutionary gains. The titles "Hero" and "Guards" are to be introduced for units which distinguish themselves in battles against the counterrevolution.

People awarded the title Hero of the DRA will be granted a number of privileges.

DRA General Ziyarmal Interviewed

LD141636 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 14 TASS -- "No amount of scheming by any hostile forces will ever steer the Afghan people away from the road chosen by it," said Major-General Zabiullah Ziyarmal, head of the Main Political Department of the Afghan Army. He gave an interview to TASS correspondent Andrey Greshnov on the occasion of Army Day to be observed in the country August 19 for the first time ever.

"The decision of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to celebrate Army Day on the day of the country's national holiday -- the anniversary of the restoration of independence is profoundly symbolic. The young Armed Forces of the republic are defending independence of Afghanistan, its sovereignty and territorial integrity from the encroachments of imperialist and reactionary forces," the general said.

"Afghanistan is a peaceful country. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has taken many a concrete step in order to ensure the implementation of its proposals on normalizing relations with the neighboring states. The decision of the Soviet and Afghan Governmnents to bring back to the U.S.S.R. six regiments from the limited Soviet military contingent that is rendering assistance to the Afghan people in repelling aggression is one of the measures called upon to achieve an early and peaceful settlement of the situation that has taken shape around Afghanistan and to normalize the situation in the region as a whole," Major-General Zabiullah Ziyarmal said.

INDIAN ENVOY HOSTS 12 AUGUST RECEPTION

PM141247 Moscow PRAVDA 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] Triloki Nath Kaul, Indian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 12 August to mark the 15th anniversary of the Treaty on Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union.

The reception was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Gusve, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

During the reception P.N. Demichev and Triloki Nath Kaul exchanged friendly speeches.

GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATES BANGLADESH PREMIER

PM140921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent M.R. Chowdhury, prime minister of Bangladesh, a telegram congratulating him on his appointment to that high office.

In his reply telegram M.R. Chowdhury expressed his sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that relations between the Soviet Union and Bangladesh will develop and strengthen for the good of the peoples of both countries.

GORBACHEV, TRUONG CHINH TALKS, SRV LINKS VIEWED

OW141201 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Station observer's commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: On 12 August, a meeting was held in Moscow between Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and chairman of the Council of State of SRV. Our station observer has this to say:

All meetings between the party leaders of our two countries occupy a very important position in Soviet-Vietnamese relationships. They mark a new phase in our advance toward common objectives and help concretize the major guidelines of the overall cooperation between our two countries.

This time the meeting took place in a memorable year for our two countries, the year of the congresses of the Soviet and Vietnamese Communist Parties. Each party's experiences in its activities have contributed an important part to the valuable treasury of theoretical and practical Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Gorbachev reported on the process of implementing the 27th CPSU Congress' resolution and program of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the Soviet State. On his part, Comrade Truong Chinh gave a briefing on the state of affairs in Vietnam, the course of preparation for the Sixth CPV Congress, and the achievements as well as the problems facing Vietnam in the immediate future.

Our station observer continues: The meeting was held at a time when the issue of peace and war and mankind's survival has become more striking than over before. Our parties and our states, as reaffirmed by the Moscow meeting, had identical views on this issue. Our two countries shared the same viewpoint when assessing the situation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Comrade Truong Chinh fully supported the new Soviet initiatives put forward in the recent speech by Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok, which are aimed at normalizing the situation in that region and including it in the overall process of the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam, together with fraternal Laos and Cambodia, actively favor the turning of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborly relations and cooperation. The Soviet Union and the SRV reiterated their readiness for the normalization of relations with China, which would be of much region and for the consolidation of universal peace. Comrade Gorbachev confirmed once again that the Soviet Union would continue to support the Vietnamese people and give them the necessary assistance with performing the tasks facing them in the future as well.

Our station observer goes on: It was typical that the meeting between the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders took place in the period of preparations for celebration of the SRV's 41st national day, the day of the success of the August Revolution.

Over the past years, relations between our two countries, clearly mentioned in the treaty of friendship and cooperation, a document of historical significance, have been tested through many difficulties encountered by Vietnam. The efficiency and the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries, stressed at the Moscow meeting, have been realized in all spheres of the SRV's socioeconomic life. Hundreds of industrial enterprises, agricultural installations, and scientific, technological, and cultural centers have been built in Vietnam with the Soviet Union's participation. Contingents of specialist cadres, scientists, engineers, and technical cadres have been trained for the SRV. Currently, dozens of departments, services, industrial enterprises, and scientific centers and millions of Soviet and Vietnamese workers are joining in implementing the programs of cooperation between the two countries.

At the Moscow meeting, our two leaders discussed additional measures to increase the efficiency of trade, economic, scientific, and technological relations between the Soviet Union and the SRV. These relations will be expanded not only on a bilateral basis, but also within the CEMA framework, in response to the comprehensive general scientific and technological program of other countries until this year 2000.

Comrades Gorbachev and Truong Chinh also stressed the determination of the communist parties of the two countries to continue to further closely coordinate their actions in the international arena in the interests of peace and socialism.

HUN SEN BACKS VLADIVOSTOK INITIATIVES

PM150838 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent interview with Hun Se, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, under the general heading "In the Interests of the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Aug -- The Soviet Union's proposals for improving the situation in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region, put forward on 28 July by M.S. Gorbachev' general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have historic significance and are a clear expression of the Soviet Union's deep concern for the fate of the peoples in this region and throughout the world, Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

Considering the vast economic and human potential of this important region, which constitutes almost half of the world's territory, the USSR is putting forward extremely important initiatives to remove obstacles from the path of exploiting this potential in the interests of people's peace and happiness, Hun Sen noted. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has clearly shown the cause of the present tension -- the dangerous policy of interference and confrontation pursued by imperialist forces headed by the Americans and also by certain reactionary circles.

These proposals are invaluable to the whole world. They have met with particular enthusiasm among the Cambodian people, who, together with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, have struggled against colonialism and aggression.

The PRK people and government welcome and fully support the initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok. Cambodia is firmly convinced that the implementation of these initiatives will be an important step in improving the political climate and achieving peace and security in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region and also throughout the world.

PRAVDA VIEWS 'EXCOMMUNICATION' OF NEW ZEALAND

PM141133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Aleksey Ivkin "Commentator's Column": "What They Are Being 'Punished' For"]

[Text] The United States has once again made a crude attack on its ANZUS ally -- New Zealand. As Secretary of State G. Shultz declared in San Francisco, "because of New Zealand's decision to betray a substantial element of its ANZUS membership, it has become impossible for the United States to fulfill its obligations to ensure New Zealand's security." Here Washington deliberately ignores repeated New Zealand statements, from Prime Minister D. Lange included, that nothing threatens New Zealand, but that it considers the presence of foreign nuclear weapons on its territory really dangerous.

Let us recall that the antinuclear policy of New Zealand's Labor government has long been irritating Washington. This was manifested particularly in February of last year, when that country's authorities categorically refused to admit American ships with nuclear weapons to New Zealand ports. The country's Parliament is now considering a law prohibiting any ships with nuclear propulsion systems or weapons from putting into its ports. It was precisely this step that Shultz proclaimed a "betrayal."

The United States has mounted a massive campaign to pressure New Zealand to abandon its antinuclear policy. And the present "excommunication" from the bloc is the culmination of this campaign. However, other circumstances also influenced Washington's choice of this moment to bang its fist on the table. Literally a few days ago the participants in the 17th South Pacific Forum Session in Fiji, including New Zealand, discussed practical steps to create a nuclear-free zone in the region. The session was held under the impression of the new peace-loving Soviet proposals advanced in Vladivostok about Asia and the Pacific and, in particular, of the support which the USSR gave to the idea of forming a nuclear-free zone there.

Washington considers antinuclear ideas "dangerous" for the region, where the United States has deployed many military bases and installations. The American Administration's actions again attest that any manifestation of independence in foreign policy by allies must, in the opinion of the White House, be punished. Then Washington is prepared to flout the sovereignty of the closest partners, international law, and public opinion (including opinion in the United States itself).

U.S. actions in trying to impose its will on other countries and to perpetuate the nuclear presence in the Pacific appear particularly provocative and self-exposing now that prospects are opening up for improving the situation there. The entire world sees how this runs counter to the fundamental aspirations and interests of the vast region's peoples.

FORCES TO HOLD EXERCISES IN CSSR 8-12 SEP

LD151029 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 14 (CTK) -- Planned exercises of the armies of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Hungary, code-named "Druzhba-86", involving 25,000 men, will take place in the Czech Socialist Republic on September 8-12, 1986, the Czechoslovak Defence Ministry announced.

The purpose of the exercise, under the command of the Czechoslovak side, is to train coordination between the commanders and units of the allied armies in conducting a defence operation.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES GSFG COMMANDER

PM141035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Reception in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug -- Army General H. Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, today received Army General V.A. Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG].

During the talk questions of the further strengthening of brotherhood in arms between the GDR National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany were discussed.

PRAVDA CITES RUDE PRAVO CRITISISM OF U.S. ENVOY

PM141210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Washington-Style 'Diplomacy"]

[Text] Prague, 12 Aug -- The newspaper RUDE PRAVO has evaluated the U.S. Senate speech by J. Niemczyk, the new American ambassador to the CSSR, as a step aimed at interfering in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs.

According to Western agency reports, the newspaper writer, the ambassador declared that "in Czechoslovakia he will maintain contacts with those who disagree with the CSSR's present state system" and "urged members of Congress to meet with these people during trips to Prague." The ambassador even declared that he "will welcome such meetings."

Such statements by an American ambassador cannot fail to create surprise, RUDE PRAVO writers. The ink has not yet had time to dry on the recently signed agreement on the development of cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, and education between the CSSR and the United States, but an official representing the United States in Czechoslovakia is already openly maintaining that he will act contrary to the agreement. Such statement are simply unheard-of for an ambassador, whose traditional task is to develop bilateral ties, the newspaper emphasizes.

PRAVDA CITES SUDANESE PREMIER'S DINNER SPEECH

PM131752 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on 11 August Kremlin dinner speech by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The prime minister expressed sincere gratitude for the friendly welcome and genuine hospitality. I am happy, he said, to take advantage of this opportunity to express our tremendous joy at your invitation to make this visit. We expect it to mark the start of a bright new era of relations between our two friendly countries in all spheres. These relations showed signs of cracking during the May regime, overthrown for its shortsighted policy. That policy cast a gloomy shadow and had a negative effect on our country's relations with many states and peoples of the world. That fruitless careening about led to total collapse and paralysis in all spheres of our people's life and jeopardized the country's national unity. We inherited hunger, drought, and desertification, and our country was deprived of the possibility of playing its rightful role in the regional and international arenas. That prompted our entire proud people to carry out a popular revolution, which put an end to that rotten regime on 6 April last year. That revolution confirmed the greatness of the people of Sudan and their unshakable will to overthrow the regime of military men and dictators. The unarmed people drew strength and might from their glorious history full of struggle and heroism, which over the years and generations are united by links in mighty uprisings against violence, tyranny, and foreign colonialism. In this way the unique achievements of our people, who have proclaimed their firm allegiance to the democratic path of development, have been formed into a single chain. We seek to lend to democracy new social parameters which will bring to society a balanced nature, cooperation, and justice.

We are making the maximum effort to turn our country into a society which builds its relations with the international community on the foundations of sovereignty, equality, mutual respect, mutual advantage, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, respect for the choice of convictions and ideology, and freedom to adopt a national patriotic decision. All this will enable our country to occupy a worthy place among the nations and play a constructive role by implementing a positive foreign policy which will embody our ideals and our allegiance, realize our legitimate interests, and contribute to the process of strengthening the foundations of world peace and reinforcing international cooperation.

In the Arab arena Sudan comes out firmly with the Arab nation in its just struggle against the conspiracies of Zionism and imperialism and for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Near East on the basis of Israel's full and unconditional withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and affording the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO -- the opportunity to regain their legitimate and inalienable rights, including their right to create their own independent state on their native soil in accordance with their free will. On this plane the importance of convening an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO, should be emphasized.

In the African arena Sudan resolutely participates together with the African Continent in the liberation struggle against the supremacy of the hated racist regime in southern Africa, which continues to resort to the most repulsive methods of suppression and the policy of radical discrimination and apartheid against the negro majority. [paragraph continues]

That regime continues to provoke and to conduct insolent aggression against neighboring African Frontline States. The white minority government's terror and violence will be unable to extinguish the flame of the courageous South African people's heroic resistance, now a mighty revolution betokening a quick victory. We call for the ring of isolation to be drawn still more tightly around the Pretoria government, for an impenetrable blockade to be established around it, and for yet tougher economic sanctions to be imposed. We take this opportunity to send a greetings message to the African fighter, Nelson Mandela. We demand his immediate release, as well as the release of his comrades in the revolutionary struggle. Sudan rejects a linkage between the granting of independence to Namibia and any other problems, supports the stubborn struggle of the staunch people of Namibia under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the South-West African People's Organization -- and calls for them to be given all possible aid and assistance.

It is with profound regret and attention that the government and people of Sudan are following the continuing war between Iraq and Iran, with which we are linked by close historical and spiritual ties. Like other friendly Muslim peoples, it is with bitterness that we observe the destructive consequences of that war on the potential and the natural riches of two neighboring countries and see the harm being done to the cause of security and stability throughout the Persian Gulf region.

The international community has repeatedly advocated the need to achieve a peaceful settlement of this conflict. Both the Islamic Conference organization and the Nonaligned Movement, for their part, have put much effort into achieving a peaceful settlement and ending that bloody war. Sudan will invariably support all efforts aimed at seeking a peaceful and just solution to this problem and ending the war as soon as possible.

We in Sudan see the principles and aims of our foreign policy in the aims and princples proclaimed by the Nonaligned Movement, one of whose founders was our country. Precisely this line will ensure our full neutrality and nonalignment with axes and blocs.

We also promote the strengthening of good neighborliness and the development of cooperation both on the scale of our region and in the world as a whole, displaying readiness to strengthen friendship with everyone.

The question of international peace and security has today become more urgent and important than ever in a world which lives in fear of a nuclear catastrophe which threatens mankind with destruction. Sudan, as a peace-loving country, constantly calls for every effort to be made to put an end to the arms race forever, to implement full disarmament, and to organically link disarmament to the switching of huge military spending into achieving the peoples' prosperity and developing poor countries. We also demand a nuclear test ban, the prevention of the nuclear militarization of space, the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and the creation of conditions for realizing the efforts being made with a view to establishing a just new economic order in the world.

In conclusion S. al-Mahdi declared his wish and sincere desire to develop and deepen bilateral relations between the two countries in all spheres and to direct them into the normal channel so as to ensure wider prospects for them, embracing all spheres of cooperation on the basis of our two friendly peoples' mutual advantage.

Interview in Tashkent

LD141846 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Interview with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by unidentified Moscow radio correspondent on 14 August in Tashkent -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] How do you evaluate the preliminary results of your visit to the USSR?

[Al-Mahdi] I consider the visit highly successful. I believe it has paved the way for good, cordial, and fruitful relations between Sudan and the USSR.

[Correspondent] What do you think is the scope of cooperation development between Sudan and the USSR?

[Al-Mahdi] There are numerous possibilities: In the international field, broad cooperation exists in the work to achieve peace in the Middle East and to reinstate the lost rights of the Palestinian people. There is also cooperation in Africa in the work to establish majority rule in South Africa and to eliminate racial discrimination by all available means. Cooperation also exists on such peaceful issues as the call for disarmament and the work to demilitarize space, as well as the bilateral cooperation between our two countries.

[Correspondent] What course does the Sudanese leadership plan to take in its international relations?

[Al-Mahdi] The political course we have decided upon is to adhere to nonalignment, to combat imperialism, and to achieve full cooperation among peoples.

[Correspondent] How do you assess the peaceful initiatives of the USSR to prevent nucler catastrophes?

[Al-Mahdi] I believe they are good moves and we hope to see more such initiatives. We also hope that others will respond with numerous inititives so that everyone will compete with initiatives rather than with armament.

[Correspondent] What steps does the Sudanese leadership plan to take to achieve the unity of the Arab countries and to solve the Palestinian issue?

[Al-Mahdi] As for the unity of the Arab countries, we support the unity of the Arab countries, but we have many special circumstances. Moreover, the particular conditions in each country are still not appropriate. We hope that these conditions will develop so that the various factors needed to achieve Arab unity will come about. As for the achievement of Palestine's liberation and the aspirations for Palestinian rights, we believe that this issue could be solved through the steadfastness of the Arab nation, particularly the Palestinian people, because we believe that time is on the side of freedom and the rights of peoples. Through steadfastness, common efforts, and refrainment from surrender at any cost, we hope that it will be possible to eliminate the present injustice and to reinstate the lost rights of the Palestinian people.

PRAVDA'S GLUKHOV ASSESSES PALESTINIAN PLIGHT

PM111316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 86 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Foreigners on Native Soil"]

[Text] Amman, August -- After 10-15 steps along the boardwalk we are in the middle of the bridge. Below us, beneath the low span, is a narrow murky river.

The bridge we are standing on is named for King Husayn and spans the Jordan River. The other side is the West Bank -- Palestinian land seized by the Israeli occupiers.

The Israeli aggressors reached the Jordan River during the "6-Day War" in June 1967. They immediately started lording it over foreign land. The "opening up" of the West Bank followed the laws of the American "Wild West," only on a modern, military-technical level. The occupiers used dynamite and bulldozers to remove Palistinian homes.

The bridge Jordan River bridge is a thin thread still linking the occupied territories and more than 1 million Palestinians living there with the outside world.

I met a Palestinian in a crowd of pedestrians crossing the bridge from the other side. He was an unemployed driver from Hebron. For a long time he had gotten by on occasional earnings in the "slave market." Now he was trying to seek happiness in the Gulf countries. He did not know whether he would succeed or not.

The "slave market" term is already part and parcel of the literature describing the state of affairs on Israeli-occupied territory. It is a "black market" where Israeli employers hire cheap Palestinian labor for a pittance.

The British journal MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL notes that the occupied territories consume a considerable proportion of Israel's exports and provide one-third of its water resources. It has been calculated that control of the West Bank annually earns Tel Aviv income to the tune of 1.2 billion dollars.

That is why Israeli ruling circles are clinging so stubbornly to this foreign land, rejecting the Palestinian's right to self-determination and the creation of their own state. That is why they refuse to recognize the PLO, which is struggling to restore its people's trampled rights. That is why Israel and the United States would like to hide this act of annexation and theft in a separate deal and present it as fictional administrative autonomy for Palestinians lacking the right to manage their own land or to be masters in their own home.

The Palestinians' struggle to defend their vital interests is complicated by the split which has taken in their ranks. Splinters of dissension started to appear soon after the evacuation of Palestinians fighters from West Beirut in 1982, where they had courageously and steadfastly resisted the Israeli aggressors. The Palestinian organizations and combat detachments were dispersed among many Arab countries: PLO headquarters was located in Tunis -- far from the zone of direct confrontation with the enemy.

The split in the PLO took on an open form when at the end of 1984 the 17th session of the Palestine National Council -- Palestinian parliament in exile -- was held in Amman. It was boycotted by certain Palestinian organizations and public figures. In March 1985 in Damascus they created on an interim footing the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF). It comprised the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], Al-Sa'iqah, the PFLP (General Command), the Palestinian Liberation Front, and a number of other organizations.

The conclusion in February 1985 of an agreement between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat was sharply criticized by the PNSF and by the Palestine Arab public. This agreement was assessed as a rejection of the formation of an independent Palestinian state and a negation [zabveniye] of the PLO's independent role as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

It should be said, however, that even the Amman Agreement did not satisfy Israel and the United States. They rejected it and are demanding new concessins. As a result the fulfillment of the agreement was deadlocked and relations between Amman and the PLO sharply deteriorated again. Initially King Husayn halted political contacts with the PLO and then closed all offices of Fatah -- the largest Palestinian organization within the PLO -- on Jordanian territory.

In this situation Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres' surprise visit to Morocco was perceived by the Arab public as an attempt to deepen the existing contradictions and disorder. The split and lack of unity in Palestinian and Arab ranks in general are giving rise to extreme phenomena such as trends toward appeasement of bourgeois circles on the one hand and acts of terrorism as a manifestation of desperation and political immaturity on the other. Both of these phenomena discredit the liberation movement, hampering the search for a solution to the Palestinian problem. Meanwhile, the problem remains very acute.

Here is one aspect of the problem -- Al-Baq'ah, near Amman. In the administration room there is a table reflecting the scale of the tragedy that is taking place: figures on the numbers of Palestinian refugees registered by the United Nations -- a table of victims of the Israeli aggression. There are almost 2 million of them -- ruined destinies. There are 759,000 in Jordan, 344,000 on the West Bank, 382,000 in the Gaza Strip, 244,000 in Lebanon, and 266,000 in Syria. These are the people receiving aid, the number of refugees is actually much higher.

"A whole generation has been born without knowing any life other than that of refugees," Nizam Nazar, a camp physican, said. "But ask any child where he is from, and not one will say Al-Baq'ah, they will all say Jerusalem, Nabulus, or Ramallah. Their homes are there, across the Jordan River. And they believe that they will recover their stolen homeland.

VOROPAYEV LEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO CONGO

PM141055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

Text] A CPSU delegation headed by M.G. Voropayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, left Moscow 13 August for the People's Republic of the Congo, at the invitation of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee.

VISITING SENEGALESE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

LD130903 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS — A conversation was held at the USSR Supreme Soviet today with a delegation from Senegal's Naional Assembly, headed by its vice-president, Luis da Costa.

The sides exchanged information on the structure and major directions in the activity of the supreme bodies of state authority in the respective countries.

In considering topical problems of international affairs, Luis da Costa highly assessed the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives directed at banning nuclear weapons tests, preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth, and reducing radically nuclear stockpiles and subsequently eliminating them.

The Soviet programme of ensuring comprehensive international security, he said, took into account the interests of all countries.

Discussions With Demichev

PM151126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "Conversation held"]

[Text] On 13 August P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin National Assembly delegation from the Republic of Senegal headed by L. Da Costa, the Assembly's deputy chairman.

P.N. Demichev spoke about the main directions in implementing the program for the country's socioeconomic development approved by the 27th CPSU Congress and described the basic trends in the development of the international situation. He drew the attention of the Senegalese parliamentarians to the new Soviet foreign polciy initiatives expounded in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok. It was noted that the Soviet Union will continue to consistently pursue a policy aimed at achieveing a radical breakthrough in the development of the international situation and forming a comprehensive international security system. [paragraph continues]

In this respect the Soviet Union will continue to closely cooperate with all peace-loving forces. In this connection satisfaction was expressed at the enhanced role played by the Nonaligned Movement as an important international factor with a considerable antiwar potential.

The participants in the conversation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, expressed their solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) and Namibian peoples and stressed the need to take every measure to put an immediate and unconditional end to colonialism, racism, and apartheid in all their forms and manifestations.

P.N. Demichev said that the USSR will continue to support the peoples struggling for Africa's final liberation from the vestiges of colonialism and racism.

When discussing issues relating to Soviet-Senegalese cooperation, the desire was expressed to further build relations on the basis of mutual understanding and develop ties for the good of both countries' peoples.

Participating in the conversation were: A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR supreme Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ye. I. Perventsev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; other officials; and also P.A. Sane, Senegalese ambassador to the USSR.

L. Da Costa gave a press conference on the same day. The head of the delegation stressed that his visit to the USSR, which has given him the opportunity to become acquainted with the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres, has been successful.

Da Costa Assesses Visit

LD132022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Senegalese Vice President da Costa held a news conference in Moscow today. Evaluating the results of his visit to the Soviet Union, the head of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal said in particular:

[Begin Da Costa recording in French with superimposed Russian translation] We are satisfied with the results of the visit. Everywhere our delegation visited we received a friendly reception. We had the opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the achievements of the Soviet people in various spheres. In the course of the meetings and conversations, an exchange of opinions took place on questions of mutual interest. Although there are difference of views, on many problems our points of view coincide. There are first and foremost the preservation of peace, the struggle against the arms race, and disarmament. We also consider the strengthening of bilateral relations and the development of economic and scientific-technological links between the two countries to be an important factor. Da Costa concluded by conveying a friendly greeting to the Soviet people from the people and leadership of Senegal. [end recording]

CHILEAN 'JOURNALIST' VARAS REFUTES ARSENAL CLAIMS

PY150052 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Unnamed commentary by Chilean journalist Jose Miguel Varas]

[Text] Luis Maida, a leader of the Christian left is quite right when he says that the alleged discovery of an arsenal in Chile has brought to the surface the problem of credibility that Pinochet's regime is facing. Luis Maida added that perhaps the worst tragedy as far as the people and certainly the government is concerned, is that the people do not necessarily believe what the government says.

Maida was deliberately mild in saying what was on his mind. The truth is that in Chile, no one actually believes a single word of what the government says.

This is not a consequence of communist perversity, as Pinochet would undoubtedly claim, because the communists in addition to being persecuted and outlawed, have access to few media that could allow them to reach public opinion at large. Disbelief is, more than anything else, a lesson which Chileans have learned from experience during these long 13 year of dictatorship.

No other ruler in Chilean history has lied so much, so frequently and been caught lying so many times as Pinochet. This has gone so far that now most Chileans take it for granted that the opposite is true whenever Pinochet makes a statement.

The heavy official propaganda in connection with the alleged arsenal and the exaggerated tone of Pinochet's remarks has helped to foster doubts. Furthermore, the statements contain many contradictions and outrageous, but groundless charges.

Beginning with the first communique of the National Intelligence Center [CNI], throughout the delirious reports of LA TERCERA DE LA HORA and EL MERCURIO and the newscasts of government-controlled TV and radio stations, multiple references are made to alleged Soviet ships used to take arms to Chile. However, there is no concrete evidence, not a single witness, and not the slightest proof of this outrageous charge. The only fishing boat that has been pinpointed as involved in this ghost arsenal affair is called Astrid-sue and it is completely Chilean despite bearing a gringo name as is frequent among fishing boats.

Admiral Merino, who decided to declare war on the Soviets all by himself, is now talking about a ship whose nationality he does not specify, as being involved in the alleged arsenal business. The situation got even more muddled after it became known that several persons who were initially arrested and reported to be linked to some extent to the affair, were released later.

Pinochet's statement that the arsenal allegedly held 348 rifles and other military equipment sufficient to equip a guerrilla unit of 600 men, which would be equivalent to a regular division of 20,000 men, has been labeled grotesque by military specialists and laymen alike. It would seem that Pinochet does not think much about the fighting capacity of the divisions that make up his Army.

The claim that the rifles discovered, allegedly U.S. M-16's came from Vietnam, is, like everything else, a gratuitous lie. Nothing can be proven. It is simply a groundless charge which is part of a script written for political purposes.

We believe that if an opinion poll were taken in Chile right now it would clearly show the incredulity with which the people receive the propaganda campaigns of the fascist regime. Furthermore, we are certain that if anyone among the people believes that the regime has found some arms intended for the defense of the people, they are sorry more than anything else. The dandy Francisco Javier Cuadra, and the masterminds of the dictatorship's propaganda apparatus must be especially disappointed by the fact that the frenzied campaign which, they have unleashed, did not awaken any collective hysteria or yielded the political profits that the regime expected of it. On the contrary, vast national sectors now seem to be even more decided to step up social mobilization against the dictatorship with whose crimes everyone is fed up, and to find as soon as possible the political approach that would allow them to put an end to dictatorship with the least delay.

MOKANU DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO COLOMBIA LEADERS

PM111057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Bogota, 7 Aug -- The USSR delegation headed by A.A. Mokanu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is participating in measures connected with the induction of Virgilio Barco Vargas as the new president of Colombia, has met with Humberto Pelaez Gutierrez, president of the Senate of Colombia's congress, and Ramon Gomez Ovalle, president of the House of Representatives of Colombia's congress.

A.A. Mokanu conveyed to them a greetings message from the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities in connection with their election to the high posts of leaders of Parliament.

The USSR delegation head spoke about the creative labor of the Soviet people, who are successfully implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. It was pointed out that the Soviet people's labor demands peace. A.A. Mokanu drew the Colombian side's attention to the USSR's peace proposals set forth in the 15 January 1986 statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and further developed at the 27th CPSU Congress and in subsequent party and Soviet Government documents. The Soviet delegation head also emphasized that, speaking in Vladivostok recently, M.S. Gorbachev reaffirmed the unshakable nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course.

During the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, there was a thorough exchange of opinions on a number of international questions connected primarily with the struggle for peace against the arms race and with the tense situation in Central America. the stable state of Soviet-Colombian relations and their fruitful development in the interest of the peoples of the USSR and Colombia were also noted.

H. Pelaez Gutierrez made a high assessment of the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons, removing the threat of nuclear war, and achieving lasting peace. The president of the Senate of Colombia's Congress voiced concern at the increasing tension in Central America and emphasized that his country rejects all forms of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, including Nicaragua. Colombia advocates resolving the Central American conflict by political means and, as a member of the Contadora Group, supports its ardent desire to achieve peace in the region. The Colombian Parliament, he pointed out, will make what contribution it can to this noble cause.

As first deputy chairman of the Latin American Parliament. H. Pelaez Gutierrez noted the important role of that international organization, and also of the Andea parliament. He held up to shame the IMF's diktat and advocated revising the constraining agreements concluded with it.

R. Gomez Ovalle, president of the House of Representatives of Columbia's congress, spoke highly of the Soviet Union's achievements in science and technology, pointing out that they also serve to benefit the developing countries.

The leaders of Colombia's congress advocated the further development of Soviet-Colombian interparliamentary and other ties, which have already become a good tradition and enable the two countries' peoples to get to know each other better. In this connection an invitation to a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to visit Colombia in 1987 was confirmed at the meeting.

Meets New President

LD131036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] A USSR delegation, headed by Mokanu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is on Bogota to take part in the proceedings connected with the new President of Colombia's accession to his post, has been received by President Virgilio Barco Vargas. a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was conveyed to him.

In the course of a conversation, an exchange of views took place on issues of bilateral cooperation and also on individual international problems. The sides spoke in favor of further developing and deepening of relations between Colombia and the USSR.

Departs for Home

LD131916 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 13 Aug (TASS) -- The USSR delegation which has A.A. Mokanu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium at its head and had been taking part in measures connected with the inauguration of Virgilio Barco Vargas as president of the Republic of Colombia today left for home. At the international airport in the Colombian capital it was seen off by representatives of the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by other officials.

GOSBANK OFFICIAL ON CHERNOBYL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

PM141247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Interview with V. Solovov, member of the Board and chief accountant of the USSR Gosbanki by unidentified IZVESTIYA correspondent: "Millions for a Special Account". date, place of interview not given; first three paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] IZVESTIYA has already written about the assistance being given to the tens of thousands of people evacuated from the zone adjoining the Chernobyl AES. Everyone has been provided with temporary accommodation, schoolchildren are vacationing on free passes for Pioneer camps, and women with small children have been placed at sanatoriums and rest homes. Families which have left their place of abode are receiving monetary allowances. The construction of new, well-appointed houses and entire settlements is under way, and from the fall these will be occupied by people for whom a return to their former place of abode is impossible.

Money destined for account number 904 — the aid fund set up in connection with the Chernobyl AES accident -- continues to arrive from all over the country: modest amounts extracted from the family budget, from a pension, from a student grant; royalties donated by artistes, writers, and artists; the collective payments of workers, kolkhoz members, and employees -- totaling many thousands of rubles.

The fund of voluntarily collected money is growing. As yet, the fund has no official administrative organ, so all the assistance to those who have suffered as a result of the accident is being financed from state funds. For the time being only one column of those under account number 904 -- the credit column -- is being used. IZVESTIYA's correspondent asked V. Solovov, member of the board and chief accountant of the USSR Gosbank, to tell us how the fund is taking shape.

[Correspondent] Vyacheslav Ivanovich, how much has now been collected for account 904?

[Solovov] As of 1 August it stood at R469,468,000. The money is continuing to come in; in July it was averaging about R3 million a day.

The USSR Gosbank regularly prepares bulletins from which it is also possible to monitor the receipts for each week. The largest amount was transferred in the week of 16-23 July — R86 million.

[Correspondent] That means R470 million. Is there anything we can compare such a sum with?

[Solovov] The receipts resulting from the all-union subbotniks reach R300 million.

[Correspondent] Is it possible to name the largest transfer into the Chernobyl aid fund?

[Solovov] The USSR Gosbank doesn't keep such a statistic. We register all amounts uniformly. Moreover, strictly speaking Gosbank does not have the right to divulge information concerning the financial operations of those people who have entered into correspondence with it. [Paragraph continues]

But in terms of the sums being credited to account 904 the union republics break down as follows: RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Latvia, Arbaijan, Georgia, Lithuania, Kirghizia, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Estonia, and Tajikistan. Here, of course, what is taken into account is not the place of residence of those transferring money but the "geography" of the savings banks in Gosbank institutions used by the citizens.

[Correspondent] We in the editorial office -- and evidently you too -- are receiving letters stating that difficulties are sometimes encountered in the transfer of money and the registering of the receipt of valuables donated to the aid fund.

[Solovov] There have indeed been such letters and also telephone calls. Checks carried out have indicated that in the majority of cases the cause has been insufficient responsibility and attention on the part of some savings bank and Gosbank institution employees. Not long ago the Board of the USSR Gosbank specially examined the results of such checks and issued the appropriate instructions.

In particular, the attention of the heads of savings banks and banks was drawn to the need to ensure the proper organization of service for people and the supply of the necessary application forms for remitting voluntary donations. In some instances deviations from the accepted rules are allowable. For example, a savings bank employee is forbidden to fill in a money document for someone who, for whatever reason, is unable to do it for him or herself. For contributions to the aid fund this precaution is deemed superfluous.

A supplementary explanation has been issued to employees of Gosbank institutions concerning the procedure for receiving valuables "for encashment," as we say. Valuables are accepted on the issuing to the depositor of the appropriate document, and following their realization the sum obtained is credited to the account.

The USSR State Bank and the USSR State Workers' Savings Bank have issued certificate forms which are intended to convey thanks to citizens for their donations and acknowledge their contributions to the Chernobyl AES accident aid fund.

[Correspondent] It has been reported in the press that account number 904 is also receiving foreign currency donations. How are these being handled?

[Solovov] Sums of foreign currency are being transferred by foreign nationals either in the USSR or in their own country, and by Soviet people working abroad. These operations are effected via the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, where a corresponding account has also been opened. We at the USSR Gosbank are receiving the ruble-equivalent of these sums. The total amount donated in foreign currency now stands at approximately R1.2 million.

[Correspondent] How will the transfer of the collected money be effected so that it can be used to assist the population?

[Solovov] In the language of bank officials, the account of which we are speaking is today designated "an account without a client," that is, a legal entity. We are now pursuing the formation of the account, to ensure that the totals of each of the hundreds of thousands of donations to the aid fund are correctly recorded.

When we have determined a legal entity possessing the right to perform operations with the collected amounts, the transfer procedure will operate in the customary, strictly regulated manner.

SPEAKERS CENSURE MOSCOW RAYKOM FOR POOR PROGRESS

PM141031 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 86 p 2

[N. Polezhayeva report "From Zhdanovskiy CPSU Raykom Plenum": "To Respond With Action"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Yesterday the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the rayon party organization's tasks in fulfilling the plans for the rayon's comprehensive economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan were examined at a Zhdanovskiy CPSU Raykom Plenum.

The plenum was addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Zhdanovskiy Rayon plays an important part in the capital's industrial production. Machine building, the light and food industry, and construction organizations are widely represented in the rayon, which also has some sector and VUZ science. The problems of developing the social sphere, trade, transportation, daily provisioning, and the conservation of the capital's architectural character are fully concentrated here.

What specifically has been done in the rayon since the start of the 5-year plan, since the 27th party congress?

R.V. Zhukova, first secretary of the CPSU raykom, cited the following figures in her report. The rayon's industry completed the 7-month plan for the volume of sales and production of the majority of the most important types of products ahead of schedule, on 25 July. Industrial output worth R36.6 million was produced over and above the plan. The entire increase in production volumes was secured without an increase in the number of workers. The plan for the volume of product sales, taking contracts into account, was fulfilled by 99.7 percent -- which is 1.6 percent higher than at the beginning of the year.

The proper orientation toward making an earnest, self-critical analysis and drawing practical conclusions from the past is being asserted at a number of enterprises which only recently were lagging chronically behind.

The collectives of the "5th anniversary of the USSR" Automatic Lines Plant, the tire plant, the "Pnevmostroymashina" plant, and others have begun the 5-year plan with an acceleration, the report pointed out.

The report and the speeches made an analysis of the problems and a principled, party-minded assessment of the shortcomings and named the guilty people. The plenum was held in a militant manner. Many of its participants spoke outside the list programmed by the CPSU raykom. The party gorkom's criticism of the previous plenum has clearly been of benefit. These advances in reorganization must be used to achieve acceleration in resolving the tasks of the 5-year plan.

Zhdanovskiy Rayon's planned contribution to Moscow's 5-year plan is very, very modest. The planned 12-percent increase in the volume of industrial production is 1.5 times less than for the city as a whole and less than the rayon's potential. There is a similar situation with labor productivity. Almost two-thirds of the industrial enterprises have planned a rate of production of marketable products below the average rate for the city.

B.N. Yeltsin's speech, the report, and the speeches by Yu. I. Sigunov, secretary of the RSFSR Gosplan Party Committee; V.P. Altukhov, manager of the "Stroydetal" Trust; N.N. Ryzhov, secretary of the "Promventilyatsiya" Trust Party Bureau, and others pointed out that the talk of reorganization in the rayon is still being poorly backed up by deeds.

The party raykom must seriously change the style of its activity and not deceive itself. The CPSU raykom workers have reduced the number of sessions and conferences, made themselves visit organizations more frequently, and are trying to convince everyone that reorganization is taking place. This is not so. The raykom still does not have its own strategy, more frequently tackles minor questions, and is afraid of big problems. And there are plenty of these.

The last gorkom plenum devoted special attention to solving what has become the very acute, key problem of labor resources. The ease with which they had not so much to "hammer out" a case for as simply to receive the notorious "limits" on the number of workers had seduced many economic planners. The city conference dotted the "i's" here. Its decisions must be fulfilled. But somehow the Zhdanovskiy Rayon party organizations are in no hurry to do this. Many economic leaders seem not to have heard about this. This year the "5th Anniversary of the USSR" Automatic Lines Plant is the only enterprise to decide against bringing in workers from outside the city. One industrial enterprise in every four in the rayon envisages an increase in the number of workers, with a low rate of increase in production volumes, in its plans for the current 5-year plan. Characteristic examples are provided by the meat-processing combine, the Red Path machine plant, the furniture factory and others. [passage omitted]

The Central Committee June Plenum particularly emphasized the importance of enterprises' going over to the new management conditions and of introducing everywhere the principle of full independence and self-financing. So far the Moscow fats combine alone has followed this principle in the rayon. But where are the rest? The party raykom must place this work under its control.

At the beginning of the year, it was pointed out at the plenum, equipment worth almost R37 million was awaiting installation in the rayon. Some 38 percent of the equipment at the experimental plant belonging to the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Bearing Industry is lying idle. The plant's workers are asking the gorkom to "help them commission it."

In the last 5-year plan the capital-labor ratio in the rayon increased 50 percent, while the capital-output ratio fell by one-third -- an outturn almost twice as bad as citywide. But the party raykom has found neither the boldness nor the principle to investigate this in depth or to call the guity persons to account. And this is the result -- in the current 5-year plan a lowering of the capital-output ratio is once again planned at one industrial enterprise in every three.

A principled evaluation must be made, it was stated at the plenum, of Communist leaders who do nothing to improve the utilization of production capital in the form of expensive equipment. [paragraph continues]

At the precision electric drive plant, the election-tube glass plant, and the Red Path machine plant machine tools and machinery work just one incomplete shift, and at experimental plants even less. What are the enterprise leaders waiting for? Additional instructions? There will be none. The task set by the party Central Committee plenum must be fulfilled without delay. The party raykom must get through to every enterprise and not leave alone a single leader, a single party organization, or a single party group -- investigate, shake up, and make them think, seek, and act. [passage omitted]

Many questions were discussed at the plenum. It was pointed out, in particular, that at such an acute time the party raykom has not displayed proper persistence or ensured control over the work of the rayispolkom and its services in organizing uninterrupted trade in fruit and vegetable products.

But, probably, the chief discussion was about the raykom's work style. It was pointed out that there is still a lot of "paper shuffling." As a rule, raykom workers avoid open discussion with working people. They go more to successful collectives. They have clearly let slip work with the population at places of residence. This is indicated both by the neglected condition of yards and by the people's sentiments, for example, in the No 6 DEZ [expansion unknown] residential district. Work on training and placing leading cadres is being done poorly.

N.N. Ryzhov, secretary of the "Promventilyatsiya" Trust party bureau, addressed the plenum in a very sharp manner. He said that the reorganization has not gotten through to many people. Tedious overregimentation and boredom sometimes prevail at meetings in party organizations when what is needed is lively discussion and no fear of argument.

Personal criticism was directed at CPSU raykom secretaries and bureau members and First Secretary R.V. Zhukova.

The destiny of the restructuring that is needed in people's actions and in their hearts lies in the hands of the Communists and, primarily, in the hands of their combat staff -- the party raykom. That is what it must become.

The results of the trip that M.S. Gorbachev has just completed convincingly attest that the entire country -- from Moscow to the Far East -- is living in expectation of more decisive changes. Soviet people are pinning great hopes on the Communists and urge them not to diverge from the set course. This is the course of the party Central Committee April Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress. It was unanimously supported by the delegates to the city party conference and given practical form by the last party gorkom plenum.

How is multifaceted organizational and ideological-political work to be conducted better and more efficiently, so as to channel people's energy and will into unconditionally fulfilling the 12th 5-Year Plan targets? There are no ready-made prescriptions here. This is also indicated by the results of the Zhdanovskiy party raykom plenum. Strenuous questing lies ahead. The chief thing is not to wait for orders. Everyone knows the tasks. People must act like real bosses, independently, with the toughest possible evaluation of what they have done, and seeking to do what they are capable of and what people expect.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS HOUSING DECISION

LD141438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on the article "cutting through Red Tape" published on 3 July in the newspaper PRAVDA. The decision notes that this article raises issues of great importance: The task of quickly resolving the housing problem urgently requires a persistent search for and the introduction of new and effective solutions, an active use of progressive designs, industrial methods of construction, and an economical use of resources and high-quality work.

The red tape and passivity and indifference in this matter are impermissible. Let us recall that Leningrad architects at the LENZNIIEP institute [Leningrad Zonal Scientific research and design institute for the standard and experimental designing of residential and public buildings] in 1970 developed a radial [mnogoluchevoy] system of residential apartment buildings which make it possible to build more apartment buildings at lower costs.

In 1973, the architects of the design and the Leningrad builders received a prize from the USSR Council of Ministers for the construction of an experimental apartment building. The decision states, however, that the former managers of the USSR State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture and those of the Design Institute, having confined themselves to the favorable assessment of the system, did not, over a 10-year period, undertake active measures to complete work on the designs or put them into practice in housing construction, either in Leningrad or in other regions of the country. Nor has the present management of the committee, undertaken vigorous actions for the broad application of the designs for economical apartment buildings.

Such an attitude to the introduction of progressive solutions is the consequence of the fact that Gosgrazhdanstroy [State Committee for Civil construction and architecture] does not provide fully for administration of the country's town planning policy, and does poor work in improving the architectural outlook of towns and settlements and in improving quality of construction. Designs are often confirmed without broad public discussion.

The decision stresses that there remain stagnant phenomena of routineness in the committee, in its institutes and subdepartments. Scientific development and recommendations are at a low level, and have fallen behind the urgent requirements of construction. Many staff of the committee and the scientific research and planning organizations are distinguished by their rejection of new ideas. Sensible ideas, proposals, and designs are often rejected without being examined and discussed if they come from outside.

Comrade Ponomarev, chairman of Gosgarzhdanstroy, deserves a strict party punishment for the serious omissions in work with regard to introducing progressive designs and for the red tape he permitted. But taking into account that he worked this post for a relatively short time, the CPSU Central Committee has reprimanded him for a low level of exactingness toward heads of administration of the organization, and for tardiness in restructuring the work of the whole system subordinate to the committee, and it has required of him that he radically improve his work.

The decision indicates that the leadership of Gosgrazhdanstroy is, in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the June plenum of the party Central Committee, obliged to concentrate the attention of the committee's apparatus and of the organizations subordinate to it on implementing efficient solutions and designs that ensure a reduction in costs and shortening of schedules for mass housing civil construction, an improvement in the architectural outlook of towns and settlements, and speedier solution of the housing problem in the country. In this matter, it must display persistence and an innovative approach, and set about the resolution of cardinal issues more boldly. The party organization of Gosgrazhdanstroy is required to ensure strict and detailed monitoring of the work of the committee's apparatus in implementing the party and government decision, and to energetically back up the specialists who have initiative and principles; to provide a sharp, party-style appraisal of all phenomena of red tape, tardiness, and conservatism; and to be exigent toward staff who do not have a conscientious attitude about the sector of work allocated to them. The party bureau of Gosgrazhdanstroy has been instructed to examine the issue of party responsibility of staff in the committee's apparatus who are Communists and have displayed a formalistic-bureaucratic attitude to red tape in spreading the radial system of housing.

The decision levels serious criticism of the USSR State committee for Civil Construction and Architecture. The decision states that it has been taken into consideration that the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, the USSR State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, the USSR Ministry for Construction of heavy Industry, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions, and the Leningrad Gorispolkom are implementing spoecific measures for constructing apartment buildings of the radial design in various regions of the country, and will ensure quality, lower costs, and an increase in housing construction volume.

SKLYAROV REPORTS TO POLITICAL EDUCATION SEMINAR

PM141001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Work Completed"]

[Excerpt] A three-day conference-seminar for the heads of union republic Communist Party central committee and party kraykom and obkom political enlightenment centers has ended in Moscow. It was attended by secretaries of union republic Komsomol central committees and of Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms dealing with propaganda and agitation matters and staff of Soviet Army political bodies, central ideological departments, the Komsomol Central Committee, the AUCCTU, the All-Union "Znaniye" Society, central newspapers, party journals, and publishing houses.

Yu. A. Sklyarov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, delivered a report. The conference examined matters relating to the organization of political and economic education in the 1986-1987 academic year, in-depth study of the documents and materials of the 27th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, and preparations for restructuring the system of Marxist-Leninist training and Komsomol political enlightenment. [passage omitted]

CORRECTION TO 14 AUG POLITICAL & SOCIAL SECTION

In the 14 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page R 15 was inadvertently omitted. The following page, R 8 of the 15 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, contains the material missing from the 14 August book:

to make provision for the delivery of solid fuel from fuel supply organization depots to the population in cities by means of general purpose motor transport and the transport facilities of the fuel supply organizations, and in rural areas by means of kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and union republic state agro-industrial committee transport facilities. Soviet ispolkoms are authorized to draw on the motor transport facilities of enterprises and organizations irrespective of their departmental affiliation for this purpose.

to organize in cities and in rural areas the advance acceptance of citizens' orders for home deliveries of fuel;

to elaborate and approve by 1 January 1987, after coordination with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and the AUCCTU, rules of procedure governing fuel supplies to the population and the norms at which fuel is to be distributed.

Chairmen of autonomous republic councils of ministers and soviet ispolkoms are made personally responsible for developing fuel supply organizations and ensuring uninterrupted supplies of fuel to the population and municipal service enterprises.

UNEARNED INCOME, PRIVATE OWNERSHIP HIT IN TASHKENT

PM131329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Alien to Our Morality"]

[Text] Tashkent, 9 Aug -- The tasks of stepping up the fight against unearned income in light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions were discussed today at a republic conference of the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv, with the participation of law-enforcement and control organ officials, which took place today in the capital of Uzbekistan.

The report delivered by First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee I.B. Usmankhodzhayev and the other speeches emphasized that the measures outlined by the party offer a real opportunity to wage everywhere an effective struggle against unearned enrichment, which is alien to the Soviet way of life. But this work demands purposefulness and persistence and is in need of radical improvement.

For the republic, one of the most acute issues is raising the level of employment of the population [povysheniye zanyatosti naseleniya] and making rational use of manpower resources. At the same time, the last 5-year plan witnessed an increase in the proportion of individuals engaged in private subsidiary farming or cottage industry [domashneye khozyaystvo]. Tens of thousands of people in the republic live beyond their means and do not work anywhere, but yet they frequently enjoy far greater benefits than many working people. There are still frequent violations of the model kolkhoz charter and Soviet legislation in determining the dimensions of private plots and the quantity of livestock maintained on citizens' private plots. Over 20,000 hectares of land in excess of the established norms are tied up in private plots.

The conference mentioned the need to eliminate the sources of unearned income and to close all loopholes for individuals trying to live at the expense and to the detriment of society. Particular attention was paid to questions of improving ideological and political work and general legal education and molding in each person an attitude of irreconcilability toward the private-ownership mentality. (supplying page missing from 14 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT)

CSA REPORTS ON JAN-JUL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

PM141433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 86 First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "All-Union Competition Diary": "Having Made Progress, Go Further"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, the plan for industrial output sales and labor productivity has been fulfilled by 102 percent since the beginning of the year. Compared with January through July last year, the growth amounted to 105.4 and 105 percent respectively. Some 94 percent of the increase in production volumes was secured as a result of higher labor productivity. The production growth rates exceed the targets in the majority of ministries and union republics. But at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Petroleum Industry Ministry, the Electrical Equipment Industry Ministry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the USSR Light Industry Ministry, and the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, as well as in industry in Georgia and Tajikistan they are lower than envisaged in the annual plan.

Compared with the first half of the year, the pace of development of production has improved at the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Construction , Road and Municipal Machine Building, and the USSR Fish Industry Ministry.

Compared with January through July last year, the level of fulfillment of the output deliveries plan, taking pledges into account, increased from 97.9 to 99 percent. However, the debt increased at the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. Some 27 percent of all industrial associations and enterprises were among the laggards as regards this indicator.

The targets for gas and coal extraction and for the production of the main kinds of metal products, sulfuric acid, chemical plant protection agents, chemical fibers and yarns, tires, metal-cutting machine tools, spinning machines, electric locomotives, trucks, passenger cars, tractors, commercial timber, paper, bricks, cement, refrigerators, freezers, radio receivers, woolen, linen, and silk fabrics, footwear, and a number of very important foodstuffs were fulfilled. A smaller quantity of oil, synthetic ammonia, mineral fertilizers, large electric machines and motors, chemical equipment, motorbuses, silage- and feed-harvesting combines, cotton fabrics, and television sets was produced than planned. [passage omitted]

People in rural areas call August the month of the ripe ear. The limits of the harvest are advancing further and further into northern and eastern regions. One by one farms at the center of the country report completion of the grain harvest. The foremost farms include Ryazan Oblast's "Yekimovskiy" sovkhoz, where wheat and rye are grown for seed. Every hectare has produced an average of 35 quintals of grain.

At the same time, harvesting is proceeding slowly and with interruptions in a number of places. Take Kostroma Oblast, for example. In recent weeks the weather has created all the conditions for the vigorous harvesting and threshing of windrows. But grain crops have been cut on just 1 percent of the sown area. [passage omitted]

The nearer autumn comes, the more cares in the fields. Thus, in Smolensk Oblast the time has come to pull flax. The roll gathering of straw and stock has become widespread there. It will soon be time to gather groat crops. The load on both people and equipment is increasing. It has been reported to the USSR Central Statistical Administration that, as of 1 August, out of every 100 machines, 92 grain-harvesting combines, 87 silage- and feed-harvesting combines, 82 corn-harvesting combines, 88 tractor trailers, 79 beet-harvesting machines, and 84 potato-harvesting machines were in good working order. Many other pieces of agricultural machinery, for which there is now a great need, remain laid up.

Vegetable plantations are full of the gifts of the earth. As of 4 August, state purchases of vegetables totaled 3.4 million metric tons. This is somewhat more than last year. The vegetable production process has been organized best of all in Lithuania, Moldavia, and Estonia. At the same time, certain Georgian and Armenian farms have not profited from the major economic measures aimed at getting more greens, root crops, tomatoes, and cabbage onto the counters: They have sold less truck garden produce than a year ago.

According to the data of the country's Central Statistical Administration, further growth in purchases of livestock products is to be noted on the whole. Compared with the same period last year, 7.6 percent more livestock and poultry, 4.9 percent more milk, and 5.3 percent more eggs have been delivered to procurement centers. The livestock raisers of the Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, and Moldavian SSR's; Volgograd and Kurgan Oblasts; and the Kalmyk ASSR are among the leaders in terms of livestock and poultry purchases; and the livestock unit workers of the Uzbek SSR and Perm, Chita, and Amor Oblasts are the leaders in terms of milk purchases.

WORK BEGINS ON THIRD YAMBURG GAS PIPELINE

LD141256 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- Work has got under way in the Soviet Union to build another transcontinental gas pipeline from the Yamburg deposit in Siberia to the country's western border.

The first pipe joint of the planned "Progress" main, which will exceed 4,500 kilometers, was welded on one of its legs near the city of Perm in the Ural Mountains today.

The pipeline is to be completed in 1989.

The project involves all European socialist countries which will start receiving Siberian gas via this line when all its facilities are ready. The "Progress" main will also be used to supply gas for several regions in the Ukrain.

The line, to built from tubes with a diameter of 1,420 millmeters, has been designed to pipe gas at a pressure of 75 atmospheres. The pressure will be achieved with the help of 40 pumping stations which will be fully fitted out with Soviet equipment.

"Progress" will be a third gas main running from the Yamburg fields within the polar circle in Western Siberia. It will be joined by another three crosscountry pipelines from the same area by 1991.

CSA HARVEST DATA FOR BALTIC AREAS, KAZAKHSTAN

LD141309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] has compiled its latest report on fodder procurement progress. In the country as a whole, approximately 61 million metric tons of hay have been stored; still another 21 million metric tons are to be mown before the plan is fulfilled. Fodder procurement has been organized best of all this year at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Soviet Baltic republics. They have already substantially overfulfilled the hay plan. As before, the heads of many farms in Kazakhstan deserve reproach. The favorable opportunities for an all-round increase in hay supplies are not being pursued, although 2 million metric tons more than a year ago has been procured. But the rate of harvesting is obviously insufficient; indeed, mass grain harvesting will soon be starting in the northern virgin reigons of the republic and attention to making hay may be reduced even further.

CORRECTION TO 14 AUGUST REPORT ON HARVEST

This correction pertains to the item subheaded "14 August Report" published in the 14 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, Page T 1. After the sentence concluding on page T 1, with "...has not yet begun," add:

The first combine harvesters are taking to the fields in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan. Beyond the Urals, conditions are, of course, a little more complicated than in the European part of the country. Owing to the protracted spring, the sowing of spring crops was delayed, although the grain there, according to agronomists, is repening somewhat faster than usual, and that will reduce the tension a little. The expected rain and the rain now, are worrying the corn-producers and are reminding them that one has to make the best possible preparations for a different harvest.

A special concern of the farmers is that of more quickly shipping the grain to state storehouses, under reliable cover. Examples of this are being set by the corn-producers of the Kuban, Don, and Stavropol areas; the Belgorod, Odessa, and several other oblasts in the Russian Federation; and the Ukraine.

Work with grain of the highest quality is very well organized. The Russian Federation, for instance, has fulfilled the plan for the procurement of strong wheat by 120 percent. Grain from hard wheat is also starting to arrive at the elevators.

Procurement officials are now concerned over infringements of state discipline by the managers of some farms and rayons, when the range plan is not met. Specifically, some farms and rayons in the Stavropol area are at fault here.

As they gather in the present harvest, farmers are concerned about the future harvest. Sowing of winter crops has begun in Siberia and the non-chernozem soil zone of the RSFSR, and the plowing of land of spring sowing is under way. [end recording] (supplying dropped passage)